

Suitings in the  
all the latest  
since your order

hip

HERS,

ELLIOTT G. A. NICOLSON,  
KING CO.



the Southern  
Trunks and  
next 30 days.

BUY.  
MAN,

EBMAN & SON,  
Banking and Loans, 28  
Chtree St.

Greene county, Georgia  
is home for a half  
million land less  
about one-half cleared,  
rest bare soil; wood  
and timber, but outside  
is anything that grows  
this land, and you can  
make a home there  
put your money away  
if silver or gold wins.

home? If so, we have  
a home for you. We offer  
an elegant home  
a perfect ideal of a  
home; just the home you  
want. In fact, we have  
a home for every  
city and town that  
sketchbook  
large well built stable,  
an orchard, 9½ acres of  
marigold road, which we  
can buy or trade for a home.

very cheap homes for  
renting from \$75 to  
\$100 a month; very easy  
to buy or exchange, call  
on the property we have  
available. We have a  
small, but we have a  
lot, and we have a  
lot; also offices for  
the location for either.

amounts of money in  
and if property is  
we can fix you up all  
LIEBHMAN & SON.

Bargains

Ellis, 50x150, \$3,300.

Avenue, \$3,000.

near W. Fair, \$300.

due, \$300.

bx. \$300 cash, \$15 per

avenue lot, east front,

\$1,000.

from carshed, to ex-

change for \$1,000 prop.

J. B. ROBERTS.

FORREST ADAIR  
ADAIR  
Renting Agent,  
imball House,  
RENT

the union depot, is  
ons of the city, on  
very near Peachtree

RDING HOUSE  
room has a private  
ences are modern,  
fronts east and has  
plazas. I desire a  
mediately. I have also  
le of 12 rooms  
Call or write me  
Adair, 14 Wall st.

SMITH,  
Repairing in all its  
timonials.  
ATLANTA, GA.

*High's*

The fundamental principles of this business are built upon Truth, Honesty and Liberality . . .

*High's*

One price to everybody, and that the very lowest compatible with strictly first-class Merchandise . . .

*High's*

Every corner of the store is Bargain bright in harmony with the occasion. We invite you to come . . .

*High's*

A Merchandise movement universal in scope and altogether unequaled in values—the acme of successful store-keeping. . . .

## OPENING SALE OF EARLY FALL NOVELTIES

*Carpets*

We are ready with the biggest and best stock of Carpets and Draperies ever brought to Atlanta. Never such an assortment of new and novel things, with prices in reach of everybody.

10 large size reversible Smyrna Rugs—regular price \$4—special for Monday and Tuesday, at only \$2.50 each.

Choice patterns in Axminster Carpets—the sort that generally sell for \$1.50 a yard—for this week only the price will be \$1.10, including the making, laying and lining.

20 rolls best Body Brussels Carpets—regular \$1.25 quality. Just to start the season, we say \$98 the yard, and no extra charge for making and laying.

35 rolls extra quality All-wool Ingrain Carpets, sold usually at \$5; our price, including making, laying and lining, only \$2.50.

18 pieces Half-wool Ingrain Carpets, choice designs—marked to sell at \$58—our special price, made and laid, 40¢ yard.

100 pairs Chenille Portieres, full length, with fringe and dado at top and bottom—marked to sell at \$4.25—our special price, for this sale only, \$2.50 a pair.

*Black Goods*

Everything in the most desirable weaves—All-wool, Silk and Wool, Wool and Mohair—get fullest and freest exposition here, and the prices are fully 25 per cent, lower than anywhere else in the south.

42-inch Black Brocade Mohairs—actual value 75¢—our special price, only 50¢.

48-inch Silk-finished Sicilian Brocades, value up to \$1.75 a yard—we say \$1.

54-inch Plain Brilliantines for Skirts—extra heavy—instead of the usual \$1 price—69¢.

54-inch Novelty Boucle Suitings—extra heavy and rough—\$1.50 value, for \$1 a yard.

40-inch All-wool Novelty Jacquard Brocades, actual value 75¢, at Only 43¢.

42-inch High Novelty Brocades—extreme styles—value up to \$1.25—choice for 75¢.

46-inch Black Fern Leaf Damask Suiting—only \$1.25, could as well be \$2.

54-inch Rough Diagonal Chevrotts—all-wool, usually \$1.25, our price 89¢.

52-inch Novelty Boucle Suitings—only 75¢ a yard.



Ladies' Seal Plush Shoulder Capes—like the cut—handsomely trimmed with passementerie or mink heads and tails, our special price \$8.50

FOR MONDAY.

500 Ladies' all wool cheviot and beaver Double Capes; colors, navy, black, tan and brown, trimmed with braid or coney fur; actual value \$4.50, while they last only \$2.00.

Look at the Prices.

Ladies' seal plush Shoulder Capes, full sweep, silk lined, fur trimmed, actual value \$0.50; our special price.....Five Dollars.

Ladies' all wool cloth Capes, kersey, cheviot and beaver; colors, tan, green, navy and black; silk-lined, and instead of the usual \$15 our price is only \$8.50

Ladies' all wool imported Kersey Jackets, silk-lined, shield front, all new colors, garments worth ordinarily \$13.75; our special price.....\$8.50

*Coats*  
Wraps and Suits.

Marvels of taste and elegance. Wonderful what a touch of dash and style these tailors can give to a Cape or Coat. It's all in knowing how. Just so with the choosing. Our buyers knew every possibility of the market, as well as every quirk of Fashion. Strictly One Price—No Deviation.

Children's and Misses' Cloaks.

We want your children's trade. We want them to grow up with the belief that there's no place like High's. Then we'll have them for customers after they become women.

A lot of Children's all wool Reerer Jackets, braid-trimmed, large sleeves, value \$2.00, ages up to 12 years from 2, at only 85¢

Children's fine all wool Gretchon Cloaks, trimmed with fancy braid or Persian lamb; ages 1 to 6 years, actual value \$2.00, price \$1.25; our special price.....\$4.00

Misses' fine Irish Frieze, Scotch Cheviot and English Kersey Coats, all imported materials, handsomely finished; ages up to 18; very special price.....\$5.00

Compare the Qualities.

Ladies' imported Boucle and Frieze Box Coats in two-toned and novelty mixtures, silk-lined, shield and empire styles, actual value \$22.50; our special price Fifteen Dollars.

Ladies' fine English Serge Coats, made by men tailors, navy blue and black, 2-button Shield Coat and 7-gored Skirt; our special price Ten Dollars.



Special—50 Handsome silk velvet and plush Capes—like the picture—elegantly trimmed with fur, beads and ribbon, a garment fully worth \$12.50 as most houses measure value; our special price.....\$7.50

Black Silks.

60 pieces fancy Pompadour Novelty Silks, specially suitable for waists; vine and floral designs on black, blue, canary, ivory, brown and amethyst backgrounds; regular value \$1.25; our special price.....\$1.00

60 pieces fancy Taffeta Plaids, high colors; correct thing for waists, skirt lining and petticoats. They're worth easily \$1.25. Only.....Fifty-nine Cents

24-inch Black Satin Damasse and Gros Grain Brocades; value \$2.50.....At \$1.50 a yard

22-inch Satin Duchesse Brocades; very handsome; value up to \$1.25 yard. At Seventy-five Cents

25-inch figured and brocaded Taffeta Silks, easily worth \$1.00.....Only Fifty Cents

*Silks*

The silk supremacy of the south has had High's for its center these many years. None the less so today. Our leadership is more pronounced this season than ever before.

SPECIAL—6 pieces 22-inch crystal Moire Mirror Silks—pink, pearl and lavender shades; the quality usually sold at \$1.75; our special price.....\$1.00

60 pieces fancy Pompadour Novelty Silks, specially suitable for waists; vine and floral designs on black, blue, canary, ivory, brown and amethyst backgrounds; regular value \$1.25; our special price.....\$1.00

German Sink Brushes, worth 5¢, at

3c Each

Clothes Pins

1c Dozen

40 feet Clothes Lines

5c Each

50c Shoe Brushes

29c Each

Wood Fiber Wash Basins,

10c Each

Decorated Bowls and Pitchers,

worth \$1.50, at

89c Set

Gold band Carlsbad China,

Cups and Saucers, worth \$1.75

dozen; Monday at

50c Set

Stratena, the strongest known

Cement for mending china, glass,

wood, metal and leather, worth

25¢. Special here at

10c

Nickel plate Cuspidors, worth

39¢; at

19c Each

Japanese Crumb Trays and

Brushes, a real 75¢ value for

25c Each

Several dozen Vinegar Cruets,

worth 25¢, to close the lot

9c Each

Bohemian Glass Water Sets,

large pitcher and tray, six tumblers to match, a bargain at

\$1.39, for Monday

83c Set

Genuine Cut Glass Syrup

Pitchers, silver plated tops,

worth \$2.50, all next week at

98c Each

Cut Glass Mustards, worth 75¢,

39c Each

Genuine Cut Glass Salts and

Peppers, the same that we have

sold at 25¢; from 9 to 12 o'clock

Monday

15c Each

75 Decorated Vase Lamps,

shades to match, a \$1.75 value.

Special here at

98c Each

500 Sample Lamps at Special

Prices.

AGATE IRON WARE

The best that is made at a

saving of 40%.

Cut Glass Vases.

25 Genuine Cut Glass Vases

on sale Monday at a fraction

of their real value. This line has

been used as samples by one of

the largest importers in America</p



## crofula

life misery to thousands of ways, like goitre, swelling, gout, rheum and other eruptions. Scarce man is wholly free from it. It clings tenaciously until vestige of scrofulous poison is destroyed by Hood's Sarsaparilla, the True Blood Purifier.

ounds of voluntary testimonials suffering from scrofula, often and most tenacious, positively and permanently cured by

**Hood's Sarsaparilla**

only by C. L. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass., to get Hood's and only Hood's.

**S Pills** are the best after-dinner pills, aid digestion. 5c

with a good showing, but they disputed territory, and I think, obliged to shut down. Quarters are fine, indeed, although a quiet place on the river at all probability, but no quarrel yet be worked in British Guiana. It is impossible for a poor man to advantage in that country, purchase all his provisions, buy his boat or hire a boat, pay for the wages of his men and pay me. I have known only one or two who have made a stake out

of three, four months, very fatiguing and trying to the strength, but he will, if he will have learned. Then he may take a notion, it would be a good idea, to find a time he may find a crew in one or two ounces a day in that time, and hold the team soon put in, which yield a good amount of gold. If he has the time, he need not go to find a crew to his yield to find he be passes through the gold river, he can buy a boat and search.

Some time ago, he came to me, but I see nothing objectional, which is a great protection to others and to himself. He may carry his equipment off to the coast, as to pay the royalty at another office after which he may sell

not allowed to sell gold in the Georgetown. Each day a mine and sell his gold book, and a good one, he will not enter he might consider a minor mine buy a boat in Georgetown, and go to see himself through before he the British colonial officials at the time of his arrival, if conveniently. I have met

them, their laws are very strict, and if he goes to a man, there is none.

## ART OF SHOPPING.

suggestions for Minimizing crudgery of Shopping. A man's mind naturally turns to shopping. While shoppers, are born rather than made, train pieces of freighted, of which will make him less mysterious and more comfortable, to the inexperienced— even the unfor-

mer never knows her own mind she has made her purchases, she then that they are exactly what she wants.

man begins her campaign by list of stock. If she has children what she keep, what she wants, what by help of new

will answer the season as done, she knows exactly dispensable, and makes a list fitting opposite each its problem to be solved with a few lines.

Convention of the Reformed Presbyterian church of Scotland, Ireland and the United States, known generally as the Convention, will meet in the city of Glasgow on the 20th of October, at the meeting of the Presbyterian council. Delegates from the various Presbyterian bodies which are represented, appeared, most of them from the United States.

First Christian church, West End

Rev. E. A. Seddon, preaching at 7:30 p. m.

Walker Street Methodist church, junction Walker and Neilson streets, Rev. J. H. Pendleton, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m., evening services at 7:30 p. m. Epworth League at 9:30 a. m. Epworth Leagues, all meetings at 7:30 p. m.

Epworth church, 241 Auburn avenue, Rev. T. R. Kendall, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m., evening services at 7:30 p. m. Epworth League at 9:30 a. m. Epworth Leagues, all meetings at 7:30 p. m.

First Christian church, 241 Auburn avenue, Rev. T. R. Kendall, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m., evening services at 7:30 p. m. Epworth League at 9:30 a. m. Epworth Leagues, all meetings at 7:30 p. m.

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# NEARLY TWO MILLION DOLLARS

The Sum That Has Been and Is Being Spent in Atlanta in Buildings the First Twelve Months Following the Exposition.

Atlanta has made a record the first twelve months following the opening of her exposition that has never been equalled by any other exposition city in the history of the country.

Nearly \$2,000,000 has been spent in the construction of new buildings in this city since September 1, 1895.

New Orleans had a big exposition, and while the ultimate result has been a great permanent benefit to that staid old city, the first year following the fair everything was at a standstill, and the city made little or no progress.

Great and hustling Chicago had the world's fair, and it took a full year for investments to find their old channels, and business to get settled down again to the point of progress.

San Francisco carried its midwinter fair to glorious success, but has done little in the way of permanent improvement since. Atlanta continues to lay the experiment of a big exposition, and one year ago next Wednesday the gates of the great show were swung open. What has Atlanta done since? She has grown—grown rapidly—steadily. She has done what no other city ever did, and what no other city could do. She has spent nearly \$2,000,000 in new buildings alone.

It is reasonable to suppose, and indeed it is a fact, that these buildings represent a corresponding growth in all other branches of progress. The buildings—those that have been completed—all are built in it, and residences they are occupied by some new families, and if stores or offices, they are occupied by some new business that had to have a home. There are no vacant houses, either business buildings or residences, in Atlanta. Every building that goes up is easily met with a good tenant, and no old ones are left vacant. This is growth.

Atlanta has made this record with not only the handicap of a passing exposition, but in the face of a terrible business and financial depression, that has virtually paralyzed all the other centers of progress in the country.

Big expositions are a necessity to civilization: they are the celebrations of progress, the checking up of a nation's development, but they have never failed except once, and that was the time when the business and divert for a period money from its natural channels in the communities where they have been held. When the question of holding the Cotton States and International exposition was being agitated, a great many wise men with experience of New Orleans, Chicago, and San Francisco, fresh in their minds, in view of the general condition of the country advised against the enterprise and prophesied dreadful results should Atlanta attempt to shoulder such a burden for the benefit of the south. But Atlanta has the pluck and daring of a dozen of our cities, and enterprise won progress triumphed. We had the exposition—it was a success; the whole south has been the beneficiary; the dreading first year has passed and this matchless city has nothing to regret in the term of our progress. We have prospered and progressed beyond the realization of most of our own people.

#### What Building Means.

The town where no building is going on is the dead town. Where the saw is at work and the hammer heard there is life and prosperity and in every quarter of Atlanta there is new and new buildings have gone up during the past year.

It is doubtful if even the best informed of Atlanta's citizens realize the immense sums that have been and are being put into buildings in Atlanta. The figures speak for themselves, however, and Building Inspector Pittman's book shows that during the past year 1,000 building permits for the erection in Atlanta of nearly

#### Two Million Dollars.

worth of new buildings. The exact figures are \$1,731,286, which does not look like Atlanta people were preparing to attend any large number of funerals.

The time within which these permits have been issued is from September 1, 1895, to September 1, 1896, and it must be borne in mind that the months during which the exposition was in progress show the smallest amounts expended for building purposes. It was after the exposition closed, just at the time the profits would have been selected for publishers, that the building boom began, and it has been going on steadily ever since.

The amounts per month, commencing with last September, are as follows:

September.....	\$22,943
October.....	43,481
November.....	53,129
December.....	48,350
January.....	40,021
February.....	37,334
March.....	55,227
April.....	156,723
May.....	157,257
June.....	131,125
July.....	291,938
August.....	291,053
Total.....	\$1,731,286

It is a large amount of money, certainly, and those who probably won't will think that while building permits have been granted for that amount the buildings contemplated when the permits were issued have not been erected. This is true in only completed sense, as work is either completed or not in any way of every building for which a permit has been issued, with the single exception of the big Venetian building, at the corner of Forsyth and Marietta streets, and work will begin on that shortly with a few days.

The large office buildings, amounting to a big figure in the total amount, amount, of course, but the figures show that other buildings have kept pace with other structures. During the time mentioned permits were issued as follows: Brick stores twenty, total cost..... \$142,525 Wooden stores twenty-five, total cost..... 10,293 Brick dwellings, fifteen, total cost..... 8,500 Wooden dwellings, two hundred and ninety-nine, total cost..... 59,203 Funeral and office buildings, thirty-three, total cost..... 96,880 Additions and alterations..... 112,468 Miscellaneous..... 23,399 Total..... \$1,731,286

#### Some Big Buildings.

In October of this year the greatest cost of a single building was \$25,000, for the Southern Railway shops, and during November, December and January the most expensive buildings recorded cost only \$10,000 each. In February, however, there was big advance in the Inman Smith building at 45 North Broad street, began to assume shape, the cost being \$55,000. During the same month Mr. E. A. Thornton began the construction of his buildings at Nos. 59 and 61 North Pryor street at a cost of \$10,000, which was begun, making the record for the month exceptionally good.

In April work was begun on the seven-story office building on Pryor, belonging to G. W. Lendrum, costing \$30,000, and Dobie & West building at 57 North Pryor, to cost \$20,000, was begun.

May saw the erection of Wellhouse Sons' warehouse on Decatur street, at a cost of \$25,000, and the next month Venable Bros. secured the permit for the erection of their

monster ten-story building at a cost of \$350,000. During the same month the Seaboard Air-line began the erection of its \$600 freight depot at the intersection of Peachtree street and the railroad.

In July the Austell building, near the Forsyth street bridge, was begun. It will be nine stories in height and cost \$25,000.

Last month, August, the greatest cost was \$25,000 for additions to the plant of the Cotton mill.

A steady course of great and striking events has brought the city of Atlanta to the world's attention and created the liveliest anxiety and largest idea of her future.

There is solid ground for her signal prominence in public notice, and the wide popularity of her broad products.

Atlanta is a natural-born product, the creation of a geographical destiny. She is a grand type of progress, up to the most advanced ideas of the age, and represents the new and modern south, made up of all ideas and nationalities, fused into one vital concentration of progressive thought.

Atlanta has never taken kindly to methods of becomes. The real estate movement is the natural result of growth. Prices are lower here than in places of less im-

portance.

Atlanta's steady growth and onward march, Mr. Glaskin said that he was entirely satisfied and was a firm believer in the future greatness of our city. The progress since the exposition closed was something unusual and showed that it had been a wonderful help to the city and state instead of a drawback as many predicted. To him it was a gratifying fact that the very best machinery of every character was being used in all new buildings.

DOING GOOD BUSINESS.

Mr. J. A. Fischer Receiving Several Large Business Contracts.

"I have had just about all I could do this year," said Mr. J. A. Fischer, the well-known architect and builder at 16 Whitehall street. "It has been a great year for building and remodeling and I am entirely satisfied with the work done and believe the future bright for Atlanta."

Mr. Fischer is now completing five brick

and stone buildings accepted, and designs for public buildings accepted and the architectural beauty and superiority of construction of those they have finished are being striking evidence of the eminent quality of the work of the various firms for handling such contracts.

Messrs. Bruce & Morgan have a hand-

some suite of offices in the Grant building, and do an extensive business all over

the south.

Probably the most extensive and best known contracting and building firm in the south is Miles & Bradt, of this city. This firm has built some of the finest buildings in the southern states and is engaged on several large contracts at present.

Miles & Bradt are the contractors for the new building to be erected in time of construction, which, when completed, will be the finest building of any kind ever erected south of Washington. In point of architectural beauty, superior construction and interior finish this building will be

able and enviable reputation—one unequalled in the south.

Mr. S. P. Moncrief is president and general manager, and Mr. George Dowman secretary and treasurer. To a Constitution man Mr. Moncrief said:

"Our work is better in every line and we have done more in the last few months than in the last eight months than ever before in the history of the firm, and that is saying a great deal, as we have had our full share of work ever since we opened. For several weeks past we have been compelled to work twelve hours a day in order to keep up with our orders, and we are still somewhat behind."

Atlanta's progress, especially since the exposition, has been wonderful, but it is true that small wages have been paid in most cases. However, we have paid our men their old standard of work, steady, based upon the high quality of the work they are doing. This constantly increasing demand for their paints, while furnishing the highest possible proof of their purity, has made enlargement necessary from time to time, and have finally induced the firm to make

a BIG FACTORY.

The Tripod Paint Company Extends Its Business.

The Tripod Paint Company is preparing to erect a new factory, which will be one of the best equipped paint plants in the country. Mr. A. Tripod has just returned from the east, where he has spent a month investigating and purchasing the latest improved machinery.

This industry was started about fifteen years ago, and its growth has been steady, based upon the high quality of the work they are doing. This

constantly increasing demand for their paints, while furnishing the highest possible proof of their purity, has made enlargement necessary from time to time,

and have finally induced the firm to make

an enlarged plant.

One of the largest and most progressive firms in the line of metal cornices, skylights, slate and iron roofing, hot-air furnaces, galvanized iron and tinner supplies, is that of the Moncrief-Dowman Company.

Mr. S. P. Moncrief is president and general manager, and Mr. George Dowman secretary and treasurer. To a Constitution man Mr. Moncrief said:

"Our work is better in every line and we have done more in the last few months than in the last eight months than ever before in the history of the firm, and that is saying a great deal, as we have had our full share of work ever since we opened. For several weeks past we have been compelled to

work twelve hours a day in order to keep up with our orders, and we are still somewhat behind."

Atlanta's progress, especially since the exposition, has been wonderful, but it is true that small wages have been paid in most cases. However, we have paid our men their old standard of work, steady, based upon the high quality of the work they are doing. This

constantly increasing demand for their paints, while furnishing the highest possible proof of their purity, has made enlargement necessary from time to time,

and have finally induced the firm to make

an enlarged plant.

One of the work recently done by this well-known and reliable firm includes the large and splendid skylight in the Kimball building, which is perhaps the largest and costliest ever put in the south, and is a splendid and artistic piece of work. They have done more work of this class than any firm this side of Philadelphia, and have complete and expensive machinery for making skylights and cornices. At Columbus, Ga., Moncrief & Dowman have just finished the new jail and are now at work cornicing the new Columbus Investment Company's building. They are doing the sheet metal work on the Fulton Bag and Cotton mills, and have the contract for the large addition to the same. The new courthouse at Douglasville is being corniced, and the building is a splendid Lowndes office building on North Pryor street, near Peachtree. They have the contract for the sheet metal work and slate roofing on the Louisville and Nashville depot at Montgomery, and the same class of work on the new Southern shops at Saenger, N. C. They have a number of other out-of-town contracts, and their facilities for every class of work in their line is unsurpassed by any firm in the south. They have done an immense amount of work on residences, both in both painted and wall paper, although prices are some lower than ever. Altogether the house expects a fine season this season and have unusual facilities for filling all orders both in and out of town. The former splendid record of the old firm will be faithfully adhered to by the new and just and honest treatment will be given to all.

A SUCCESSFUL HOUSE.

The Hunnicutt & Bellinger Company Doing Much Work.

Mr. C. W. Hunnicutt, president of the Hunnicutt & Bellinger Company, said:

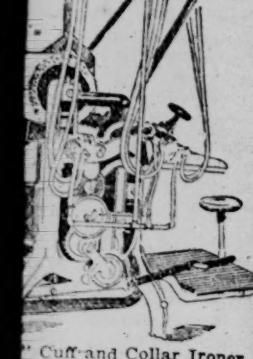
"We have been here forty-nine years, and am fairly familiar with the growth and prosperity of the city. We have struggled for the high position we now hold as the Chicago of the South—the gateway of industry, enterprise and the up-coming of the grandest inland city in the United States. We have got along just as I put it. We have the finest climate to be found anywhere. We have energy, industry and the push, which has been fully demonstrated. This year we have done more building, made more improvements, and many others have been added to our list. The name of Burke was the mainstay of this impatience, that they would allow no one to enter the cabinet unless qualified by Burke. Burke was an impossible colleague but Burke was an impossible colleague in the reason of his fractious and ungovernable temper. But there was no question of the case of Sheridan, who presented himself to the cabinet, and Lord Lansdowne (the Lord Henry Petty of All the Talents) on the subject of the traditional impatience on the whigs, that they would allow no one to enter the cabinet unless qualified by Burke. Burke was an impossible colleague in the reason of his fractious and ungovernable temper. But there was no question of the case of Sheridan, who presented himself to the cabinet, and Lord Lansdowne (the Lord Henry Petty of All the Talents) on the subject of the traditional impatience on the whigs, that they would allow no one to enter the cabinet unless qualified by Burke. Burke was an impossible colleague in the reason of his fractious and ungovernable temper. 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## GEORGIA PINE LEADS.

Atlanta Is the Center of the Cheapest Building Material Market in America.

building is \$200 and both are made exclusively by the day from bottom to top by the very latest and most machinery made, the same wood which is King collar and cur ronner, entire south, having a car day. It is noted what a superior class of work which is done by passing it not from one to another, and they pass through so dry and they leaves the smooth—no gloss—finished and polished—reduces the introduction machine system.

They are the originators, and occupies the entire building. The perfect system with which this is done is wonderful, con-



Cuff and Collar Ironer.

that hundreds of families living here each week of the large number must be cared for. This under the direction of an example young lady manager, who does as much as the family does here, to that of a washwoman if any more expense.

Brick, the proprietors, are both young men, and are all the more engaged in the best business, in the enterprise, that sets the pace for

the management, late im-

providing facilities for the laundry is giving the its list of patrons the best turned out in the south.

## INCREASING DAILY.

owing of the Atlanta and Paper Company.

Mr. manager of the Atlanta Paper Company, successors to the firm, says that trade in the is good and that his house is good trade and is not less than last year. Atlanta expects a fine trade in the unusual facilities for which it is noted. A record of the firm by adhered to by the new honest treatment will be

## NOT SHERIDAN RISE?

Parallel Case in Political

History.

Sheridan, as we now have it, to give some additional question how it was that he higher up the ladder of government, coming to the last, with Lord Lansdowne (by Petty of All the Talents).

of the traditional imputations; that they would allow the cabinet unless qualified by original sin, that

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of his fractious and temper. But there was to the case of Sheridan, who pro

posed with Fox and Lord

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surpassed in that best

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at a time to consider what

the cause could

debit; his trapses un

the foremen men. In the

presence of a Burke ex-

have been a bar to the im-

erdan in the cabinet

and going long before the

of the government. He felt

man would have felt

it is no wonder that, when

the office of treasurer to the

had written to Fox and

accepted it without the smallest

qualification, anybody.

Then, when, was Sheridan,

high all the great pris-

oners, always rebuking

his son?

Gambit ought

disqualified him more than

such to his credit, he never

he condemned the abomin-

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his opportunities of taking

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## MODERN RETAILING

Told by the Advertiser of Chamberlin-Johnson-DuBose Co.

## TRIUMPH OF LIBERAL METHODS

Provincialisms Cannot Flourish on Whitehall Street.

## A DESCRIPTION FULL OF VITAL INTEREST

Advertising on a Broad Scale and an Honest, Consistent Policy Give Quick Impetus to Business.

Interested, as well as indifferent, people must have noticed the recent changes that have occurred at Chamberlin-Johnson-DuBose Company's.

The liberal way of doing business is creating sharp impressions.

I have been manager of the advertising department since last March. In that capacity I have been greatly given confidence and a wide knowledge of their plans, purposes and resources.

I have studied the store and am thoroughly familiar with the ins and outs of all they do to concentrate retail trade beneath their roof.

What follows is a plain recoumt of facts.

In spite of the severe and discouraging record served by official statisticians, men continue to risk their capital and yield their energy to stockrearing. They all aspire to success. However modest their beginning and barren their environment they hope to finally grasp that elusive scepter and wear the coronal known to human endeavor as leadership.

And yet, commercial history is blotted with a hundred failures to every success.

When I entered upon my duties the first thing I did was to dispense by personal investigation an oft-repeated rumor that was in circulation concerning the store.

The examination I made was rigid and impartial. I knew that if goods were higher here than elsewhere my best efforts would be unavailing. Good advertising cannot be applied to bad business. Not a single department escaped keen judgment. I subjected their styles, qualities and prices to unbiased comparisons with those of round-town dealers. The result convinced me that Chamberlin-Johnson-DuBose Co. sold better merchandise for less money than any one else.

The conclusion of this work left me on a high note of admiration and enthusiasm, for I knew that the strong statements I could formulate would be amply verified by the facts of the business.

It does not follow that because this store is dignified, reliable and systematic, and possesses the deserved reputation of selling the finest goods, it is high and dear. The reverse is true. I have found it so, we will find it the same.

This accurate conclusion gives me heart and sympathy to advertise. I do earnestly and easily because I write from conviction.

Good advertising is nothing but telling the facts in the plainest way. It doesn't answer to tell the facts in a questionable business. What is required is facts. A hard business and plenty of lies—there is a popular belief that "people buy on credit," and that is a common people believe a little and buy a little, but being many they buy a great deal. This firm has put good instead of bad business, and truth in place of lies, and is turning to itself the whole city.

Yes, the way to make money is to be fair and scrupulous.

With quick unanimity Mr. Chamberlin, Mr. Johnson and Mr. DuBose expressed regret in truth-telling advertisements.

Their policy excludes cynicism, sensationalism, pamphletism and exaggeration from their daily announcements.

An honest phrase says more people going than a lying page. They fix their faith upon common sense and broadmindedness that readers are intelligent, and that too consistent to be "bargain-hunting."

The ask me to remember that the news papers talk for them, and nothing must be printed that they cannot say by word of mouth.

If their advertisements seem placid and conservative it is because I always have in mind that in conveyance none of the members of the firm shirk, gesticulate or deceive. And the advertisements must be in harmony.

One after another of the ancient customs have been abandoned. The modern ideal retail store must cut loose from the traditions and burdens that impede and clog the progress of apparently willing Rip Van Winkles of trade.

Does labor, products and property command a higher price in 1896 than in 1885, or even in 1880? No honest man will affirm it. Many Hannoites have endeavored to make the people believe it, but it seems inadvertently escaped Major McKinley the other day, while talking to some West Virginia editors, that

"Work and Wages Have Been Cut in Two."

Great blunder to admit in effect that gold is debased, which is the same as to say that the blessing of a high protective tariff on the idea that when thereby the masses could be forced to pay double or more for manufactured goods, the laborer was the sole beneficiary, regardless of the robbery practice upon the buyers of the overvalued gold and benefit received by the plundering of the masses.

Major McKinley knows that it has cut work and wages in 1896, but many goods at any price at all, and hence so many factories are closed, and by increasing the price of goods, will force the people to eat frayer. He will force the people to buy less goods. Major McKinley claims that they are not to blame, but the United States who would toll for 50 cents, if they could find work, is chargeable to the gold standard, and that they should be made to pay two prices for manufactured goods. The gold standard is so imposed that the people are not to blame, but many goods at any price at all, and hence so many factories are closed, and by increasing the price of goods, will force the people to eat frayer.

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# Dress Goods.



THIS STORE IS PRIMARILY A

## ••• Dress Goods Store. •••

It is 34 Other Sorts of a Store Incidentally,

But first and foremost of all a Dress Goods Store. The showing for the fall of '96 is well worth seeing.

## House Wrappers.

### For Special

### Quick Sale.



## 50c Each

This is the first of a complete range of prices and styles, running up to \$5 each. Altogether the best and most complete line of medium price Wrappers ever shown in Atlanta.

## Shoes--Big and Little.

We have Shoes for all sorts of people, and can save from one-third to one-fourth the price to every buyer.

Women's Dongola Button Shoes, common sense and pointed toes, heel and spring heel, cloth and kid top, \$2 value, \$1.50.

Women's Button and Lace Shoes, soft kid stock, new stylish toes, \$3 Shoes, at \$2.

Women's \$2.50 and \$3 Oxfords, almost any style, size and width, to close, \$1.50.

Men's Calf Shoes, hand-sewed, broad, medium and needle toes, \$3 Shoes, at \$2.

Men's Calf and Cordovan Shoes, hand-sewed, lace and congress \$5 Shoes, at \$3.50.

Misses' Bright Dongola Button Shoes, patent tip, \$1.50 Shoes, \$1.

Boys' Calf School Shoes, lace, pointed and round cap toe, solid as iron, size 2 1/2 to 5 1/2, \$1.25; size 12 1/2, \$1.

## Dress Skirts.



Hundreds of new ones in during the past few days. New ones at the new prices--at the closest of close prices.

Black figured Mohair Skirts, all lined and velvetone bound, specially good line of figures, \$2 each.

Remarkably fine grade figured Mohair Skirts, 144 inches sweep, all lined and velvetone bound, \$2.50 each.

Plain Brilliantine Skirts, as good as you usually buy, at \$5 each, full width, lined and bound, \$3.50 each.

Silk finished brocaded Brilliantine Skirts, as handsome as ever shown for \$7.50, at the new close prices they go at \$5 each.

An odd lot of Skirts, one of a sort, worth to \$10 each. Some of cheviot, some of mohair, some of serge, some of clay worsted, all made up in the best manner, at one price, \$5 each.

Skirts from our own workroom, from materials from our own stock, made by people who know how to make Skirts, some worth up to \$10, at \$6.50 each.

## All-Linen Handkerchiefs.

Take our advice--buy only Linen for Handkerchiefs.

Ladies' all pure linen, soft finish, white hemstitched Handkerchiefs, hem of three different widths, 10c each.

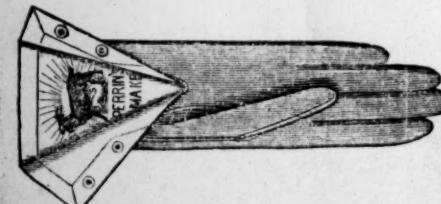
Ladies' unlaundered hemstitched, hand-embroidered Handkerchiefs; such values as never shown before, 10c each.

Children's school Handkerchiefs, all linen, 90c dozen.

Ladies' extra fine sheer, all linen, white hemstitched Handkerchiefs, very narrow, medium and 1-inch hems, as good as most 20c Handkerchiefs, 15 each.

Men's full size white linen, hemstitched Handkerchiefs, hems of any width to suit, a full value 20c Handkerchief, 15 each.

## Fall Kid Gloves.



Our new ones are now on sale. A line equal to this has never been shown in the southern states. Full line of the famous Perrin make.

2-clasp pique walking Gloves, in black, red, tans, mosler, and white, with new Chantilly stitching, \$2.00 pair.

4-button, handsomely stitched, street shades, self-colored buttons, \$1.50 each.

Every pair fitted to the hand and warranted.

# Douglas, Thomas & Davison,



## .... Importing Retailers ....

61 Whitehall Street,

42 to 50 S. Broad.

## .... 35 Stores in One. ....

SELLING AND SELLING AT THE RIGHT PRICE. ALMOST EVERY ARTICLE OF HUMAN NECESSITY.

### Stationery.

### New Colored Dress Goods.

### Hosiery.

We always lead in this as well as other departments, and are better prepared this season than ever before to show the best, the cheapest and most fashionable Dress Goods. Everything was carefully selected and a nice variety of Trimmings to match each piece of goods, making it doubly easy to get everything necessary for a Suit at our counters. We are prepared to furnish three necessary things for a satisfactory wearing Dress--novelty, value and style--and at very low prices. An inspection is a conviction of the above facts.

36 inch Cheviot, specially good because of its "all around" serviceable quality, price 25c a yard.

38 inch all wool Cheviot, 4x4 check, with an outlined plaid of looped Boucle, price 50c yard.

50 inch "Vigoureux" Twilled Covert Cloths, in tans, grays, blues and illuminated mixtures, just the thing for a nice and inexpensive street suit, price 65c yard.

42 inch Luster Yarn Bourettes, price 75c yard.

40 inch Etouf Crepe, price \$1 yard.

50 inch Scotch Gheeks, in two and three toned effects, very desirable as a stylish Skirt fabric, price \$1.25 yard.

56 inch Canvass Laineaux, out of this you get a costume strictly for dress, price \$1.50 yard.

45 inch Silk and Wool Illuminated "Epingle," price \$1.25 yard.

45 inch Silk and Wool Illuminated Zebeline, price \$1.25 yard.

48 inch Plaids in "Rough Stuffs," specially good for Skirts, price \$1.25 yard.

54 inch "Fisola Cloth," a new material for tailor suits, price 85c yard.

50 inch all Wool "Habit Cloth," all shades, price 39c yard.

500 yards Standard Indigo Prints, the 5c quality everywhere, at 4c per yard.

Two cases Staple Check Ginghams at 4c yard.

Double width Plaid Suiting at 6 1/4c, worth double the price.

Have just received another large shipment of all the new patterns in Percale, 36-inch width, the very best quality, at the popular price, 12 1/2c per yard.

## Window Shades.

Our big variety of the latest and best Shades known has won us first place. Of course the prices are just as low as can be made.

Scotch-Holland Shades, mounted complete, best in the world, full regular size, 3x6 feet, 59c.

Opaque Shades, any color, plain, fringed, decorated or lace, 3x6 feet, 50c, 40c and 35c.

The cheapest Shade is mounted on Spring Rollers, with Dadoes complete 20c.

## Fall Silks.

We have never had--no Atlanta house has ever had--such a line of Silks as are now shown on our counters. The range of style covers everything that could be desired for day and evening wear. Trimmings, linings and petticoats. The meaning of the prices quoted can be best understood and appreciated when the goods are seen.

27-inch width Black Satin Duchess, every thread silk, as heavy grade as you have ever seen at \$1.50 yard. Fall of 96 price, \$1 yard.

27-inch Black Taffeta, specially good, strong and heavy quality. A grade that brings \$1 the world over. New price here, 75c yard.

Changeable Taffetas, now so much in demand, including the blue and green, green and heliotrope, and all the popular color blendlings, 75c yard.

Special lot of Fancy Taffeta Silks in street shades. Styles suitable for waists, costumes, petticoats, etc. Bought at a price and to go at 50c yard.

Particularly interesting line of Fancy Taffetas. Grades worth regularly to \$1.25 yard. Bought a lot cheap and they go on sale at 75c yard.

Real China Silk, 27-inch width, black, pink, blue, yellow, lemon, heliotrope, etc. Never sold before under 75c, now 50c yard.

Brocaded Armure Silks, in striped and figured effects; pinks, blues, Nile, yellow, etc. Makes up beautifully, soft and specially adapted for draping, 35c yard.

Evening Silks are shown in stronger assortment than it has ever been our pleasure to own them. From the most elaborate to the simplest effects. Any purple or any taste can be satisfied now.

## Lace Curtains.

The D. T. & D. importations for this season are better in quality, prettier in pattern and larger in variety than ever before.

**Irish Pointe Lace Curtains** have an especial emphasis here, for the same price as Nottingshams \$1.50, \$2.00, \$2.50 and \$3.00, we show an elegant line of Ecu Irish Pointes with elaborate and graceful embroidery.

\$4, \$5 or \$6 will buy elegant Irish Pointes formerly costing twice as much.

New effects in Nottingshams and Scotch Net Lace Curtains, \$2.50, \$2.00, \$1.50, \$1.25, \$1.00 and 75c pair.

50 rolls bought at a great irresistible bargain. The quality is the best made, patterns perfect and pretty; will almost guarantee to last seven years. By the roll of 4 yards, 25c yard.

A big lot of odd rolls Matting, linen warps, inlaid and fancies; were \$10 roll; will sell by the roll of 40 yards for 15c yard.

About 30 rolls good fancy jointed Matting at 10c yard.

50 rolls bought at a great irresistible bargain. The quality is the best made, patterns perfect and pretty; will almost guarantee to last seven years. By the roll of 4 yards, 25c yard.

A big lot of odd rolls Matting, linen warps, inlaid and fancies; were \$10 roll; will sell by the roll of 40 yards for 15c yard.

About 30 rolls good fancy jointed Matting at 10c yard.

# Dressmaking.



This Department Now Ready for Business.

Skilled Artists in all branches of the work, turning out Costumes not equaled for fit, style and finish anywhere in this part of the country. Orders taken now can be delivered promptly.

## Ready-to-Wear Suits.

We have a small quantity of two styles Suits which we shall close this week at short order figures.

One a tight fitting Basque Suit, made of mixed cheviot and velvet trimmed, been \$12.50, now to go at

## \$5 Suit.



Another lot of tailor-made Habit Cloth Suits, navy, black and Havana brown, English box coat style; should be \$15, and suitable for all the year round,

## \$10 Suit.

### CARPETS--CASH OR CREDIT.

The D. T. & D. prices (always the lowest) on the choicest Floor Coverings it has ever been our pleasure to show, are winning words of admiration from all housekeepers who see them.

### A Specialty of Velvets, Axminster, Moquettes and Brussels.

The new Fall Patterns are here, prettier than ever. We are making prices on the older stock to move quickly. 'Tis our way to keep everything new.

**TAPESTRY BRUSSELS**, the best makes, made, padded and laid on your floor at 65c, 55c and 45c yard.

This week choice of 15 patterns good heavy Ingrains only 25c yard. All wool filling Ingrains, 50c values, for 35c yard.

Best all wool extra Super Ingrains, a few patterns, 50c yard.

## Chenille Portieres.

One lot of about 35 pairs bought at half price. Finest Chenille, some gold embroidered, some decorated all over, some plain; values \$8 to \$15 pair; will sell at half price, \$4 to \$7 1/2 pair.

## Infants' and Children's

Short white Dresses. Just quantity enough

for three big days' selling. It's the best

item our Infants' Department ever offered.

Made of soft finish English Nainsook; yoke

formed of cluster tucks, embroidered edges

and insertion; neck and sleeves edged with

embroidery, finished with heading. As good

as any 85c garment ever sold. This special

lot

50c each

## Infant's Long Dresses.

Made of soft Nainsook and finished just as the short Dress described above; limited quantity to sell; 50c each.

## New Black Goods.

We have the largest, most complete assortment of Black Goods shown in Atlanta. A full stock of Priestley's and other celebrated manufacturers.

46 inch Lizard Broche, price \$1.00 yard.

42 inch Mohair Jacquards, price 89c yard.

46 inch Bourettes, price \$1.50 yard.

44 inch Camel's Hair Pebble Cloth, price \$1.25 yard.

46 inch Frizeline, an elegant soft finish cloth, \$1.00 yard.

40 inch Mohair Figured Soliel, 5



## Keely Company

### Fall Goods.

We are now displaying the finest assortment ever shown in the city. The Colored Dress Goods Department is filled to overflowing in all the New Fall Effects with a profusion of weaves, tintings, mixtures and colorings, that is unsurpassed in this section of the south. Immense values and marvelously low prices will be offered in all departments this week.

### Dress Goods.

46-Inch English Mixtures, Cheviots, Tweeds and other effects, in exceedingly handsome colorings, value 75c, at.....	49c
45-Inch Scotch Mixtures, in all the new shades, value 75c. Will be placed on sale next week at.....	50c
45-Inch Rough Cheviots and Boucle Cloths, in all the new Autumn shades, value \$1.00, at.....	75c
New Fall Plaids, bar effects, in all the latest color blendings, blue, red, green, garnet, etc., value \$1.00, at.....	75c
40 and 42-Inch English Cheviots, in more than fifty different colorings and patterns. The handsomest collection of prior fabrics in the city, in all the predominant shades of blue, brown, green, garnet, etc., value \$1.00, at.....	75c
Magnificent assortment of high-class Novelty Suitings in silk and wool mixtures; bright Cheviots, Camel's Hair Zebrines, Scotch Mixtures, English Suitings, Matelasse effects, from 95c per yard to.....	\$4.00

### Dress Goods.

38-Inch Black Brilliantines at.....	35c
46-Inch Black Boucle Cloths at.....	49c
45-Inch Canvas Cloths, value \$1.25, at.....	98c
46-Inch Sail Cloths, value \$2.00, at.....	\$1.25
46-Inch Basket Cloths; latest novelty in Black Goods; all prices. New Serges, Mohairs, Cheviots, Brocaded Poplins, Etc., all prices.	

### Furnishings.

Gents' White Laundered Shirts, all sizes, linen bosoms; will be put on sale next week at, each.....	49c
Gents' White Unlaundered Shirts, linen bosoms, patent reinforced back and front, three for \$1.00; each.....	35c
All the latest styles and newest shapes Men's Neckwear; the 50c kind.....	35c
All our fine quality Negligee Shirts marked down to half price.	

### New Hosiery.

100 dozen Ladies' Hose, stamped "Keely Co.'s Special," Hermsdorf dye, regular 35c kind; a leader; per pair.....	25c
150 dozen Gents' Half Hose, hand-seamed, fast black and tan; six pairs \$1.25; one pair.....	25c
100 dozen Boys' and Misses' fast black French Ribbed Hose, stamped "Keely Co.'s Special," Hermsdorf dye, no fading.	25c
50 dozen Gents' Shawlknit Half Hose, fast black and gray; will go on sale Monday at.....	15c
75 dozen Ladies' fast black, 40-gauge Schoppers; celebrated German make, Hermsdorf dye, four pairs for.....	75c
50 dozen Ladies' and Gents' Hose and Half Hose, fast black, with solid white feet, at.....	25c

### Our New Silks.

All-Silk Changeable Taffetas, in over twenty-five new and handsome combinations, per yard.....	75c
All-Silk Striped Taffetas, in the newest combinations, to be placed on sale next week at.....	75c
All-Silk Black Satin Brocades, elaborate designs, extra-dinary value, 75c, 85c, \$1.25 and.....	\$1.50
All-Silk Gros Grain Brocades, choice designs; best and biggest bargains ever offered; 75c, 85c, \$1.25, \$1.50 and.....	\$2.00
Black Crystal Cords, Frosted Gros de Londe, Satin Duchess, Satin Pompadour, Japanese Habutai. Grand assortment; popular prices.	

### Table Linens, Towels, Etc.

66-Inch Cream Table Damask.....was 65c.....at.....	40c
66-Inch Cream Table Damask.....was 75c.....at.....	50c
66-Inch Bleached Table Damask.....was 85c.....at.....	69c
72-Inch Bleached Table Damask.....was \$1.00.....at.....	89c
72-Inch Bleached Table Damask.....was \$1.25.....at.....	98c
Extra heavy Huck Towels, 20x40, only.....	15c
Extra heavy Huck Towels, 27x45, only.....	21c
Full bleached Huck Towels, 22x40, only.....	25c



## M. RICH AND BROS.'

### EXHIBIT OF FALL DRESS GOODS AND SILKS.

Commencing Monday, we will exhibit in all departments the most selected lines ever shown in the city of Atlanta. Foreign and domestic designs, real novelties that are to be had only at the opening of the season.

**OUR FALL STOCK** Will surpass in magnitude and beauty anything yet shown south.

### OUR DRESS GOODS STOCK

Both in black and colored goods contain, many exclusive novelties that we cannot duplicate and opens Monday with a greater assortment of goods than ever before. We make early Fall prices that will make it an object to purchase now.

### SILKS AND VELVETS

For this department we cannot begin to describe the extensive line of Fall designs or their beauty. On visiting us on your inspection tour of early Fall goods we will surprise you. Our Velvets and Velours for Caps and Trimmings an extensive assortment arrived yesterday.

### READY-MADE SUITS

We start off in this department while the Cloaks and Wraps are arriving with a Special of 50 new Tailor-Made Suits in navy blue, black, green and fancy mixtures. Half lined with changeable silk, extra wide skirts and new sleeves. Just call and see them, worth \$10.00 a Suit—Only \$5.00 a Suit.

### ALL OTHER DEPARTMENTS

Contain new things for Fall that are open for your inspection. Whether you are ready to make purchases or not we are anxious to have you see that our Greater efforts are being made to lead in the Fall trade.

### RUGS. RUGS.

Rugs from Turkey, Persia and India.

Rugs from Scotland, England, France and Germany.

Note in the South equal our selection.

30x60 in. Heavy Smyrna Rugs.....\$1.50

36x72 in. Heavy Smyrna Rugs.....\$2.50

Heavy Skin Rugs.....\$1.50

Ottomans 49c; Best at.....69c

### FURNITURE, Etc.

Fine Arm Cobble Seat Rocker, in oak or mahogany finish, worth \$4.50; now.....	\$2.00
20x40 in. Table, from \$6.00 to.....	1.00
75 Sideboards, from \$8.00 to.....	7.00
35 Dining Tables, from \$8.50 to.....	28.00
8x12 in. Wash Tables, from \$2.00 to.....	2.00
40 Bookcases, from \$8.75 to.....	50.00
1,000 Iron Beds on sale next week.	
Iron Beds.....	7.00
Three-quarter Iron Beds, from \$8.75 to.....	7.00
Full size Iron Beds, from \$13.75 to.....	12.00
Linen Presses, from \$10.00 to.....	10.00
Body Boards and Tapestry Carpets, per yard, from 10c to.....	20c
Tapestry, from 40c to.....	50c
Round Tables, from \$8.00 to.....	75
100 Rolls Mattings, 40 yards to roll; must be closed out. Prices from \$3.00 to.....	10.00

### BRIC-A-BRAC AND DRAPERY.

Every one in Atlanta knows we have had the only complete line of Bric-a-Brac in the city, and now with a new room to show it in, we have doubled the assortment of Works of Art.

See the new Drapery stock and enormous lines of Lace Curtains in beautiful designs at Half usual price.

**M. RICH & BROS., 54 AND 56 WHITEHALL STREET.**

## Nobby Autumn Suits.

They are commanding a great deal of attention. Our display of the new effects suggests many expressions of good will. It's superb Clothing--the styles are natty and pretty--prices reasonable enough. Pushing people are at the helm. This business is not allowed to drift.

**\$10. \$12. \$15. \$18. \$20.**

Extraordinary preparations in Suits at these prices. Come and see. Nobbiest of the nobby. You don't suppose we'd let anybody undersell us. We combine elegance and economy. No guesswork or chance in regard to quality. We've gathered the best and distribute them under a good guarantee. Your money back, if you want it.



"John Ashton" by Judge Capers Dickinson, a story of the late war. Handsomely printed and bound by The Foote & Davis Co.

sep 21-m wed fri sun

### FUNERAL NOTICE

DUNLAP.—The friends and acquaintances of John B. Dunlap, J. D. Dunlap, Mr. and Mrs. T. G. Dunlap, Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Dunlap, Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Watson and Edgar Dunlap are invited to attend the funeral of John B. Dunlap at the residence of J. D. Dunlap, 19 Dunlap street, this afternoon at 2 o'clock. Rev. W. W. Landrum will officiate.

JOHNSON.—Rev. J. S. Johnson died at the residence of his son, F. M. Johnson, 82 West Baker, yesterday morning at 7:45 o'clock. Remains will be taken to Perry, Ga., for interment. Will be buried with Masonic honors.



He did not know that we made SUITS to measure for \$20.00. Made by the best Atlanta tailors. Guaranteed in every way. A thousand styles to select from.

Davis Tailoring Co.

14 Peachtree St.

## ATLANTA BOY IN FUNCHAL

### Naval Cadet Woodward Describes Annapolis Training and a Cruise to Madeira.

"Four bells" has just been struck. It is 6 o'clock and the impatient bugler, who has been pacing the corridor for the past ten minutes, lifts the instrument to his mouth and begins the sweet strains of reveille.

Hardly has he ceased when the injunction, "Turn out on this floor!" is made by the cadet in charge.

This is the beginning of a day in naval cadet life.

After half-an-hour's interval of preparation for breakfast, "assembly" is sounded. Before marching into the mess hall, however, the battalion is inspected, and all irregularities reported.

After breakfast the rooms have to be swept, beds made, everything to be swept, and finally arranged.

From 8 o'clock until noon studies and regulations occupy the time of the cadets. At 12:30 dinner is ready, and after three-fourths of an hour spent satisfying the "inner man" a few minutes are allowed for recreation. At 12:45 the call to studies is again sounded and until 4 more recitations are made. A few minutes only are given to "shift" otherwise to prepare for the drill of the day, which is determined by a fixed schedule.

On certain days the cadets go through infantry and artillery maneuvers, while on others gymnasium, boat, seamanship drills, landing parties and other drills are gone through with.

After drill and much supper, the cadets

who engage in outdoor sports and athletics engage in indoor sports and athletics, excepting in training for the inter-collegiate games of football, baseball and shell races, according to the season. It is not improper to state here that the naval cadets do exceedingly well considering the little training they receive.

The team just now feel proud of last year's football record, scoring 152 points to their opponents' 16 in the seven games played.

Of the four shell races two were lost and two won.

Those cadets who do not engage in athletic sports, spend their time in studies and supper in pleasant conversation with the "femmes" who visit Annapolis and the naval academy. After supper the "femmes" take their setting up exercise at the armory for twenty minutes. The call to evening studies is sounded, and from 7:30 until 9:30 every night is "boeing" the lessons of the day.

As soon as three bells are heard the noise begins and for half an hour the merry songs and laughter of the cadets resound through the corridors of the ship, this being the time when the various studies are interesting to an invisible spectator. These are the few brief minutes when the upper classmen give their advice to the plebes; while they are the longest thirty minutes of the day for this "down-trodden class.

At 9:30 the taps are sounded, when all, plebe and youngster alike, consign themselves to "tired nature's sweet restorer, balmy sleep."

This routine is continued day in and day out during the eight months spent at the academy, with but two exceptions.

Saturdays the studies and drills cease at 12 o'clock. In the afternoon liberty to visit friends in Annapolis or in the academy grounds is given to the cadets. It is this time, also, that the various athletic events are held.

On Sunday the cadets are allowed to attend the church, a cadet has the afternoon to himself. He generally occupies this time in "spooning" and in answering letters.

#### June Week Exercises.

Of the many examinations held at the academy the most tiresome are those held at the same time, also, that the various athletic cadets are thoroughly rejoiced when they are over.

The crowning point of the year, however, is June week. At this time the grounds, clothed in the green garb of nature, present a picture of beauty.

The honorable secretary of the navy and the honorable secretary of the army were among the distinguished visitors last June. The exhibition drills given by the cadets on that occasion were very fine and every one who witnessed them held the opinion that they could not have been done better. The very appropriate conclusion of the week was the June ball, which was attended by the friends and relatives of the cadets from the various states. The day after the ball we embarked on the United States steamer Monongahela, but did not moor until Monday noon.

#### Goodbye to America.

At 8:30 A.M. June 8th, amid the cheers and good wishes of the crew on the Santea wharf, we left Annapolis, towed by the United States steamer Bancroft. She continued to tow us until we got out of the capes (Charles and Henry). Although the passage to Madeira was devoid of any particular incident, we had an enjoyable twenty-eight days at sea. When we came from the capes a carrier pigeon bearing a message was let go. The message, which arrived at the academy safely, stated that we had experienced some rough weather and that nearly all of the cadets were seasick. We were, however, so far from the land that we had become accustomed to the continual rolling and pitching of the vessel.

When not at work or at our studies we passed the time very pleasantly in singing and shooting wars or in watching the scenes of naval battles. On the night of the 13th we were visited by a heavy squall, which lasted for some time and we were driven fifty miles north of our course. The anniversary of the declaration of independence was celebrated as it is at sea. All work was suspended; a salute of twenty-one guns fired at noon; and the afternoon devoted to games, contests and other pastimes.

After three days of anxious waiting the pleasant half, "old iron" was passed by the lookout stationed at the mainmast at daybreak, July 7th.

The land first sighted was the island of Porto Santo, the volcanic peaks of which are plainly visible in the sea. This island is the only inhabited island of Madeira, having about 3,000 inhabitants, all of whom live in one town, Villa Baleira. We then passed by a group of three uninhabited rocks lying about twenty-five miles southwest of Porto Santo, ten miles southeast of Madeira. These islands are called the "Desertas." When opposite them we were in full view of Madeira, with its barren, rocky cliffs and pine-capped mountains. The eastern end of Madeira juts out into the long narrow crooked promontory of the Lobo.

On the islet of Tora is situated a light-house, the flashing light of which being 340 feet high, may be seen at a distance of twenty-five miles. Doubling the point, we saw little islets formed of white-washed coral, standing in trellised vineyards or patches of sugar cane.

Having passed some lofty cliffs, penetrated by many volcanic dykes, we soon passed Santa Cruz a very important town on the island. It stands at the mouth of a river, which is about 100 feet wide, bounded by steep hills. Being on the lee of the island, it was thought best to keep near the shore, but the wind was not strong enough to keep us going. Our speed had changed suddenly from wind to wind, comparatively. We tacked several times, but getting under no better headway, we stood out to sea once more and catching a slight breeze sailed ten or twelve miles to the southwest.

After several attempts to enter the har-

bor a tugboat was signalled for. We were about despairing when some one cried: "There comes the Lobo!" Sure enough it was the Lobo. We gave her 100 to 200 yards. A pleasant surprise was in store for us—our mail, the first in four weeks, had been brought in the Lobo.

The Cadets Go Ashore.

As soon as one goes ashore at Funchal he is attracted by the general air of neatness and cleanliness that pervades it. Although there is nothing especially attractive to the eye in the city, there is a certain foreign look about the streets and buildings which render it interesting. The streets are narrow and irregular, but are well drained. At night they are lighted by petroleum lamps.

The manner of paving is one of the characteristic features of the island, and peculiarly adapted to the conveyances used. These are formed of rounded stones, of various sizes, brought from the beach, laid tight and firm, and are so slippery that a person walks upon them with difficulty. For this reason no wheeled vehicles are to be seen, but bullock carts are used. These are covered baskets at five feet long and two wide, and are pulled by cattle. The runners are greased with a rag or cactus leaf to make them glide more smoothly over the pavement. To give a firm footing on the steeper slopes the pavement is ribbed transversely—corduroy.

The hammock, or rede, consisting of a long piece of stout fabric fastened at each end to a pole of bamboo, and being furnished with a hood and curtains outside and inside, with a mattress and coverlet, forms another comfortable conveyance. The caravans, or half-naked, are called Anglo-Portuguese. "Heave I dive," "Five cent I dive," "Chew toba! I passa da ship," and other similar phrases. A few coins were thrown into the water, but before they reached the bottom the amphibious portion of the hammock had risen to the surface. The hammock, or rede, consisting of a long piece of stout fabric fastened at each end to a pole of bamboo, and being furnished with a hood and curtains outside and inside, with a mattress and coverlet, forms another comfortable conveyance. The caravans, or half-naked, are called Anglo-Portuguese. "Heave I dive," "Five cent I dive," "Chew toba! I passa da ship," and other similar phrases. A few coins were thrown into the water, but before they reached the bottom the amphibious portion of the hammock had risen to the surface.

The hammocks are excellent divers. The natives are excellent divers. Those of them went under our vessel on one side and came up on the other.

**Picturesque Funchal.**

Funchal, lying at the foot of lofty hills which form a noble amphitheater, and stretching itself along the margin of the bay, presents an attractive aspect. It is a city of few miles in extent, the main town being about half a mile from the harbor. The town is built on a rocky, sloping, mountainous shore, green with cultivated plants, and the shoulder of the mountain is covered with trees. The town is built on a rocky, sloping, mountainous shore, green with cultivated plants, and the shoulder of the mountain is covered with trees.

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The town



# 12 YEARS' WORK

Barclay Mission Celebrates Its Twelfth Anniversary Tonight.

REVS. JONES AND STUART HERE

Exercises Will Be Held at the Moody Tabernacle at 8 O'Clock.

## MISSION WORK TO BE REVIEWED

Institution Was Organized in a Coach Twelve Years Ago.

## IT HAS DONE A SPLENDID WORK SINCE

The Mission Is Now Known as the Marietta Street Mission—Story of Its Organization and Its Career.

At the Moody tabernacle tonight the twelfth anniversary of the Barclay mission will be celebrated. Interesting exercises will be held and the occasion will mark the beginning of the thirteenth year of the mission.

Rev. Sam Jones and Rev. George R. Stuart will be present and they will participate in the exercises. The popularity of the mission and the fact that the programme arranged will be entertaining and interesting will bring out a large crowd, and the tabernacle will be crowded to hear the addresses of those who will tell of the work of the mission.

Just twelve years ago the Barclay mission was organized, and for that number of years it has been closely identified with the western section of the city, and a great work in the interest of the cause it espouses has been done. The mission has been located in the fifth ward during its existence, and the labor of the organizers of the institution has been devoted to spreading the cause of religion in that section, principally, although the whole city has been drawn from by the earnest workers in making up the classes. The work has been among the poor classes of the city and many have been reformed during the existence of the mission.

The dozen years' existence of the mission has brought upon the heads of the founders many perplexing problems and difficult questions in the life of the institution. At times discouragement and adversity have been faced and grappled with, but with a strong determination the brave workers in the cause struggled on and on, coming out victorious in each new difficulty. Rents had to be paid, fuel provided, children of the poor clothed and sick cared for, the mission was a drain of property, and the things repaid with the necessity for work in repaying money to defray the expenses. Little by little the workers increased their forces until at last the mission is recognized as one of the largest and best of its kind in the city.

Tonight the prospects for the mission from this time will be discussed and a large measure of success will be predicted for it. The thirteenth year will commence under favorable auspices, and those now in charge of the work will begin with a red seal the labor and fruit of the cause of the work in providing better facilities for carrying on the work of the mission as it grows. It is now located on Marietta street, near Walton street, in which section the mission has prospered many years.

**Destroyed by Tumbling Walls.**  
The mission has seen many difficulties and obstacles confronting it in its time. The last of these kind was when the mission, in the building in which the mission was quartered tumbled down last January, destroying the furniture and organ of the mission. The old building suddenly collapsed and the falling timbers and bricks broke the chairs and seats, destroyed the valuable organ and many of the books and other valuable articles of the institution. But the almost total annihilation of the property did not discourage the workers in the mission, and they took renewed courage in replacing all that had been lost. The friends of the mission responded freely and new quarters were secured, where the work of the mission has been done since the accident.

When the old hall was destroyed, the mission workers found that the only place in the vicinity which was available was a negro dance hall, adjoining the old structure. The hall was fitted up for the mission, as the schoolroom and other parts of the mission has been converted in the hall.

The workers hope to move to better quarters in the near future. It is the purpose of those in charge of the work to secure quarters on the ground floor of some building, and to have a room for the different departments of the work, and a room for carrying on the work of the mission as it grows.

It is singular to note that, as the mission grew, it prospered in multiples of seven. Already we have noted that on the first Sunday there were forty-seven children an average, and in the second week there were forty-four. The Sabbath following this number was increased, at the beginning of the exercises, to fourteen. Before the Sunday school was a division of the home, the school had been gathered from the streets, and altogether there was a total for that day of twenty-one scholars. It may be further observed that the last time this coincidence of the seventh regular meeting of the mission there were forty-nine children an average, and in the second week there were forty-seven children in each class. There was no division in all this and the same circumstances.

**Those Who Started the Work.**  
The mission was started as the Barclay mission for several years after its organization, but the name was changed to that of the Marietta Street mission. Mr. John F. Barclay is still president of the organization, a position he has filled since the organization of the mission. Since the career of the mission began two years ago, it has worked faithfully and consistently for the cause of the mission, and tonight he will witness and hear the kindly tributes of friends paid to the organizers of the mission. Among those who started the life of the mission, twelve years ago, are Rev. Dr. W. H. Jones, Dr. W. F. Barclay, Mr. Barclay and Mr. H. E. Johnson. They were the teachers who started the work in a passenger coach on the Western and Atlantic railroad on September 13, 1884.

At that time the mission was organized a small hall could not be secured on Marietta street, and a coach was provided for the workers by Captain Dave Wylie, who was at that time connected with the railroad mentioned. The first three sessions of the school were held in the car.

**Story of the Mission.**  
The story of the organization of the mission, as told by one of the friends of the institution, follows:

"The movement began in this way: Miss Sue Holloway, an earnest and devoted Christian worker, took it into her heart to visit among the poorer classes in that portion of the city known, at that time, as

Brooklyn. Her idea was to see what they needed and to provide for their wants, as far as possible, giving them, at the same time, the encouragement and consolation of the gospel.

"In going her missionary rounds she was struck with the number of children running about the streets, shabbily dressed and apparently without any care to care for their bodily or spiritual condition.

"With the weight of this sorrowful discovery in her heart, she went to Dr. John F. Barclay, and told him of her desire. They mutually agreed to pray over the matter and to ask the Lord for His direction.

"Mr. Barclay was at that time a teacher in the First Methodist Sunday school. The next day he attended school, through which Miss Holloway had visited, and fully discussed one morning, and the result of the conference was a decision to start a Sabbath school.

"An effort was made by a special committee to obtain a building or room suitable to accommodate the school to the field. After they encountered their first difficulty, the property owners were willing to let out their buildings to be used as barracks, but they turned away with contempt from the proposition to rent them for Sunday school purposes.

"In the midst of this dilemma, however,

bright career of usefulness lay before the mission.

**In the Old Tobacco Factory.**

"The next migration of the Sunday school was to the old tobacco factory on Marietta street. This had previously been occupied by C. L. Lloyd & Son, who were manufacturers of leaf and smoking tobacco.

"A large room was secured in the upper story of this building, and the mission started upon a new career of prosperity.

"On the Sabbath school, going into the factory, an interesting service was held. In addition to the teachers and a large number of scholars, there were present that morning, Governor H. D. McDonald, Hon. N. J. Hammond, Mr. J. C. Courtney, Dr. W. F. Barclay, and others. They all made short talks and were agreed of the opinion that a grand work had been started.

"In the old tobacco factory the mission continued to grow and a large number were converted."

**The Rescue Work.**

Possibly one of the most important departments of the Marietta Street mission is

## MR. INMAN TO RESIGN

He Will Probably Withdraw from the Board of Education.

**GENERAL REGRET EXPRESSED**

Said That Mr. Inman's Resignation Will Be in at the Next Council Meeting.

## THROUGH THE CITY.

Various Kinds of Items Picked Up Here and There.

**LAW IN TENNESSEE.**—A negro was unhesitatingly a judge the other day in Tennessee for stealing. When the case was called the judge, who, as the story goes, was a little self-conscious of his marked ability, turned upon the darky and said:

"Ephraim, don't you know you ought not to have stolen that horse? Any way, you ought to know better than that." The darky replied:

"Fah, God, judge, I knows no more about the law 'an' you do."

The judge dismissed him.

**LARGEST BICYCLE HOUSE.**—The largest bicycle house in Atlanta, and perhaps in the south, is that of Mr. W. D. Alexander, over in the Young Men's Christian Association building on North Peachtree street. Mr. Alexander has recently made in his establishment a "triplet," which, as the name signifies, will accommodate three people for a spin.

This wheel, Mr. Alexander says, is for the

latest improvements to be found anywhere.

Both gentlemen are popular and have a wide circle of friends, and together with their untiring efforts, pieced together with

the plan will be the most popular place of its kind to be found in the city.

**WORK IS THE THING.**—Colonel Bob Ingersoll said to a young man the other day: "Any man can be a fair lawyer if he has an ordinary amount of brains and is willing to work." And so does this reasoning go. Every profession—every industry—Applications—concentrated energy—persevering work will make a man successful and cause him to be regarded as a genius.

**NEW FIRM.**—Jeter & Johnson is the name of a new firm which succeeded J. B. Smith at No. 14 North Broad street. The efforts of this new firm in trying to provide the people of Atlanta with every reliable and every substantial that strengthens the business power of the city will be met by ready appreciation.

Association building on North Peachtree street, Mr. Alexander has never had such a display of fancy groceries, such sweet, tender meats, fresh fruits and fine vegetables.

The attention given to customers is polite and another rule is quick delivery.

Such energy and effort as these young men use to please patrons is worthy of commendation.

**MRS. CRAWLEY'S SCHOOL.**—Quite a number of young ladies from various parts of the state are enrolled at Mrs. C. L. Crawley's school, located on Marietta street.

Association building on North Peachtree street, Mr. Alexander has never

had such a display of fancy groceries, such sweet, tender meats, fresh fruits and fine vegetables.

The attention given to customers is polite and another rule is quick delivery.

Such energy and effort as these young men use to please patrons is worthy of commendation.

**THE GOLDRIDGE MINING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY.**—The Goldridge Mining and Manufacturing Company is in issue. A decree has been asked for ordering the sale of the property as a whole, the proceeds to go to the creditors of the company. The litigation on the line began last week when a bill was filed asking that certain parties be restrained from selling parcels of the property in New York.

The bill was taken up by the court yesterday, but because certain bondholders had not been served with copies of the bill, Judge Lumpkin declined to go on with the case. The parties interested were served with notice of the suit yesterday afternoon and the case will be again taken up tomorrow afternoon.

Mr. Burton Smith, representing the Bell Atlantic Company of New York, filed a long bill praying that the court restrain the Metropolitan Trust Company of New York from selling parcels of the stock and holdings of the Georgia Mining and Manufacturing Company, charging that if the sale is made, the stock will be sold at a loss.

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Mr. Burton Smith,

## PROPERTY SOLD

skin Will Hear the Mining  
any Case Tomorrow.

## FOR INJUNCTION

Parties Ask That the Trust  
Prevented from Selling  
Property in Parcels.

most important issues before  
superior court in some time will  
be decided by Judge Lumpkin  
Person. About \$400,000 worth  
is involved and the case will be  
settled.

In Mining and Manufacturing  
property that is in issue. A de-  
cided asked for ordering the sale  
of the company as a whole, the proceeds  
of the creditors of the company. The  
trusts line began last week when  
asked asking that certain parties  
be prevented from selling parcels of  
the New York.

is taken up by the court yes-  
because certain bondholders  
served with copies of the bill  
on it decided to go on with the  
parties interested were served with  
the suit yesterday afternoon  
will be again taken up to-  
morrow.

Smith, representing the Bell  
Company, of New York, filed a  
suit against the Standard Oil Company  
and the Georgia Mining and Man-  
ufacturing Company, charging that if the  
trusts were to be stockholders  
and that the suit would be taken  
up and in the hands of various  
the detriment of the creditors  
The bill says that the trust  
prevented from selling the  
stock and bonds in its posses-

trustees have advertised  
the shares of public auction  
in the stock. Standard Oil  
associates represent to se-  
cession restraining the Standard  
Company from selling the  
for that reason the court con-  
sider the case tomorrow in order  
to grant the injunction. Should be  
in granted. Should be  
to grant the injunction, the  
probably be sold in New York  
and then will follow litiga-  
tional nature.

## Pay Convict Hire.

that the shareholders will dis-  
pose of the shares at public auction  
in the stock. Standard Oil  
associates represent to se-  
cession restraining the Standard  
Company from selling the  
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tional nature.

## KANSAS CITY WORKING MEN HEAR HIM

Armour Company Gives Its Men a  
Hour in Which To Listen to Good  
Democratic Doctrines—All  
Along the Way Nom-  
inee Is Cheered.

St. Louis, Mo., September 12.—Three big  
audiences were addressed by William J.  
Bryan tonight and each gave him an ovation  
of which any man might be proud.  
During the hard day of traveling Mr.  
Bryan had spoken as little as possible in  
order to preserve his voice for the trio  
of speeches here and his vocal organs were  
consequently in pretty good condition.  
Reaching St. Louis from Kansas City at 6:35, in company with Governor Stone  
and V. Stevens, the democratic candidate for  
governor of Missouri, and other prominent  
politicians, Mr. Bryan was greeted  
at the union station by a crowd of several  
thousand people who made the spacious  
transit hall ring with their shouts. After  
supper at the Planters hotel Mr. Bryan, at 8 o'clock, started out on his round of  
speech-making, doing the jumping from  
place to place in a special trolley car.

Concordia park, the Auditorium and  
Sportsman's park were the places where  
he spoke. Concordia park has a great  
open amphitheater, its tiered sides forming  
the seats for the multitudes that had  
gathered there. Tonight every bit of space  
on the floor and on the terraces was taken  
by spectators, and when the democrats  
candidate arrived he found an audience  
of more than 15,000 people. The  
scene was picturesque with the solid lines  
of humanity along the sloping banks of the  
arena, each slightly higher than the other,  
while Chinese lanterns, suspended  
from trees, threw a soft light over  
the assemblage.

## Bryan at the Auditorium.

Mr. Bryan reached the Auditorium at 9:35  
and following an interesting address,  
said:

"If the republican party had declared in  
favor of a gold standard its orators might  
have gone before the people and advocated  
the gold standard as a good thing.  
To have done so, however, they would have  
had to declare to the manner in which  
this circulation had contracted. If the  
republican party speaks, we have every  
right to say to them that the administration  
will follow the example set by  
the previous administration and go on con-  
tracting the circulation instead of increasing  
it." (Applause.)

## Reception Was Tumultuous.

The great auditorium where Major Mc-  
Kinley was nominated by the republican  
convention is more than three miles away,  
and when Mr. Bryan arrived there, at 8:45,  
he found the interior packed from floor to  
ceiling with people anxious to hear him  
talk. It is stated that 15,000 chairs had  
been placed in the hall, and tonight not  
only did every chair have an occupant, but  
at least 5,000 people crowded the stage, as  
well as the spaces back of the galleries.  
The heat was enervating, and  
the women fainted. "Private John" Al-  
len, congressman from Mississippi, entertained  
the vast audience until Mr. Bryan  
arrived.

## TAU DELTAS DINE.

Banquet by College Fra-  
men at the Kimball

Day. The Delta fraternity  
brilliant affair. Not only  
members of this popular col-  
lege, but visiting members  
were present. The fra-  
ternity and gold were  
the table was beau-  
tifully set. Flowers and  
orchestra furnished music  
on.

Mr. Dunlap, president of the  
chapter, was toastmaster, graceful and efficient master

of the meal. The meal was  
a great success.

Mr. Bryan's speech was  
a great success.

BRYAN'S TOUR  
IS TRIUMPHAL

More Than Sixty Thousand  
Heard Him Yesterday.

THREE SPEECHES IN ST. LOUIS

Takes Up the Financial Question with  
Renewed Energy.

SHOWS UP SENATOR SHERMAN

Views of the Nebraskan Are Greeted  
with Approving Cheers.

KANSAS CITY WORKING MEN HEAR HIM

Armour Company Gives Its Men an  
Hour in Which To Listen to Good  
Democratic Doctrines—All  
Along the Way Nom-  
inee Is Cheered.

GROVER CLEVELAND COMPLETES HIS TREACHERY.  
His Letter to Bynum Severs His Last Claim To Democratic  
Consideration.

Buzzard's Bay, Mass., September 10, 1896.  
Hon. W. D. Bynum, Indianapolis—I regret that I cannot accept your invitation to attend the notification meeting on Saturday evening. As a democrat devoted to the principles and integrity of my party, I should be delighted to be present on an occasion so significant and to mingle with those who are determined that the voice of true democracy shall not be smothered as who insist that its glorious standard shall be borne aloft as of old in faithful lands.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

years. Let me call your attention to the amount heretofore in the years 1894, '95 and '96. In '94 the amount of money in circulation according to the report was \$16,000,000,000. In '95 the amount of money in circulation had fallen to \$16,000,000,000, a decrease in one year of \$200,000,000. On June 1, 1896, the amount in circulation had fallen to \$16,000,000. It means that in two years' time, the treasury reports, the amount of money in circulation among the people has fallen about \$15,000,000 in amount.

"In other words, in this time there has been a decrease of nearly 10 per cent in the amount of money in circulation among the people. My friends, is according to the treasury report, and the report says that the per capita circulation in 1894 was \$21.19, a fall of more than \$3 per capita. That is to say, I have given you attention to this cause shown by the treasury report, let me show you, my friends that instead of being a decrease there should have been an increase each year.

Quoted from John Sherman.  
"Senator John Sherman made a speech on the 1st of July, 1896, and in the course of his speech he said: 'At present our present circulation is estimated at \$14,000,000, and our population is increasing at the rate of 3 per cent per annum, it would require \$26,000,000 increased circulation each year to keep pace with the increase of population, and as the increase of population is accompanied by an increase of wealth and business, it was thought that an immediate increase of circulation might be obtained by a larger purchase of silver bullion to add an amount equivalent to that of bank notes in keeping with the increase of population. Assuming that \$40,000,000 a year additional circulation is needed upon that basis, that amount is provided for in the bill of the sub-treasury.'

"Then Senator Sherman saying that "we need an increase in the currency of something like \$60,000,000 every year and instead of having an increase of \$30,000 per annum for the last two years we have a decrease of \$15,000,000, making a total of about \$25,000,000 in the current year."

"Now, if Senator Sherman was right in 1894 in saying that the people needed new money every year, then I want to ask you what the people are doing now?"

"The Arman people says all their efforts to get a bill to increase the currency of something like \$60,000,000 every year and instead of having an increase of \$30,000 per annum for the last two years we have a decrease of \$15,000,000, making a total of about \$25,000,000 in the current year."

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Continued on Seventeenth Page.

NOMINEES ARE  
NOW NOTIFIED

Palmer and Buckner Seal Their  
Betrayal of Democracy.

## GOLD MEN IN LOUISVILLE

Cleveland Strikes a Parting Blow at the  
Party That Made Him.

## CARLISLE FOLLOWS CLOSELY

Senator Caffery Tells Palmer of the  
New Patriotism.

## FELLOWS GIVES BUCKNER A "JOLLY"

Whole Affair Passed Off in Rousing  
Style and Whenever Chief Trait-  
or Grover's Name Was Men-  
tioned Wild Cheering  
Followed.

Louisville, Ky., September 12.—Senator John McAuley Palmer, of Springfield, Ill., and General Bolivar Buckner, of Hart county, Kentucky, were formally notified at the Auditorium tonight that they are the nominees of the national democracy for president and vice president.

The meeting was presided over by Hon. W. D. Bynum, of Indiana, chairman of the national democratic executive committee.

United States Senator Donaldson Caffery, of Louisiana, notified Senator Palmer and Colonel John R. Fellows, of New York, informed General Buckner of his honor conferred upon them. The standard bearers replied in turn and were greeted with applause.

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## 28 PAGES.

ATLANTA, GA., September 13, 1896.

Birds of a Feather.

The latest and most important accession to the ranks of those who favor gold monometallism is Charles H. Matchett, the leader of the socialist labor party.

This completes the list and makes the combination perfect. John Most, the anarchist leader, has declared for the gold standard, and now comes Charles Matchett, the socialist leader, with arguments in favor of the money power.

Thus, whilst the subsidized gold dealers are denouncing Bryan and the common people as anarchists and socialists, the real anarchists and the real socialists are working cheek by jowl with those who have imposed the gold standard, about which so much has been heard, is a plant that never flourishes in the soil of Cleveland, where his personality and methods have long been familiar to everybody.

Only a few days ago the secretary of the Central Labor Union of New York city received a letter from the corresponding secretary of the Central Labor Union. In this communication the record of the republican boss was fully reviewed. It was shown that Mr. Hanna had persistently tampered with the rights of labor; that he had made a wreck of labor unions in Ohio, including that of the miners in the lower lake regions and also that of the street railway men in Cleveland; that he aided in breaking up the Pennsylvania unions of miners and also tried to destroy the carpenters' union in his own city. These and other facts were brought out, showing the great boss as he really is. With such a record before him, his professions at this time count for nothing. However great the inducements held out by the single gold standard might be, the fact that Mark Hanna is the pre-eminent figure of the campaign in its behalf would be sufficient to condemn it in the eyes of every laboring man in the country.

Let it be said for John Most, the anarchist, and Charles Matchett, the socialist, that they are entirely consistent in their declarations for the gold standard. As The Constitution pointed out some time ago, anarchy and socialism can only thrive in this country under conditions calculated to drive the people to desperation—under conditions that promote poverty, breed idleness and crime, and lead to lawlessness and disorder. The very genius of anarchy and socialism could not have invented a system more suited to their purposes than the single gold standard, which, during the past twenty years, has caused more pauperism, discontent and distress in this republic than was ever caused by war or famine.

Instinctively, therefore, the leaders of anarchy and socialism seize upon it as their only hope of promoting their doctrines among a free people. Though Charles A. Dana has been twitted with changing his views since he advocated the views of Proudhon, yet he perceives, as Most and Matchett undoubtedly do, that the operations of the gold standard lead as certainly to poverty, distress, strikes, riot, revolution and anarchy as night follows the day.

Every symptom of anarchy and socialism that has been manifested in this country can be traced directly to the poverty and distress that have been caused by the demonization of silver.

Most, Matchett and Dana would be fools indeed if they did not perceive this, and they would be untrue to the principles they advocate if they did not favor with all their zeal and energy the gold standard system which plays directly into their hands.

What, then, is the situation? It is very simple. On one side we see arrayed the common people, the toiling masses, the conservative voters, the promoters of law and order, the producers of the nation's wealth. On the other side we see arrayed the bankers of Europe and America, the bondholders, the money lenders, the gold syndicates, the shlylock class that has never added a dollar to the actual wealth of the nation, flanked and supported by Most, the anarchist, and Charles Matchett, the socialist, and their followers.

In view of this situation and the crisis that grows out of it, is this a time for patriotic men to differ on immaterial questions, or to discuss issues of no importance?

Massachusetts State Election.

No one expects the state of Maine to do otherwise in the approaching state election than roll up a handsome majority for the republican ticket. Should this majority be much higher than 20,000, it would not be at all surprising.

In fact, should it not reach these figures, the inference will be that, in spite of a vigorous republican campaign in that state and the expenditure of a large sum of money, the free coinage movement has gained a secure footing in that remote corner of New England.

On account of the isolated position which Maine occupies on the map, the people of that state are rather slow in falling into line with the great reform movements of the country. They prefer that other states lead off, as it were, while they continue to move in

the same old traditional ruts. Ever since the war Maine has voted the republican ticket, with only one exception in 1880, when the greenback party carried the state by a small majority. Firmly wedded to her political idols, Maine is solidly republican, and a large majority for the republican state ticket is to be expected.

But Georgia will answer Maine. The result in this state will be a splendid democratic victory.

Republican Love for Labor.

Now that the political campaign is at its height, persons in the vicinity of Mark Hanna, John M. Thurston, and other leaders of the republican party, are hearing a great deal about the undying love of these leaders, and the party they represent, for the laboring man.

There is something decidedly familiar to the cry; and although there is little likelihood of its fooling anybody, it may be interesting to investigate the claims of these particular gentlemen and incidentally of the party itself. These two great leaders of the McKinley movement are splendidly representative of their party, and particularly upon the labor question do their personal records supply all that republicanism means.

Mr. Hanna and Mr. Thurston are both making great claims of friendship for the workingman, and, so far as his interest of course, are endeavoring to fasten on his neck the yoke of the gold standard.

Perhaps the workingman is unappreciative, for he shows a tendency to disagree with these great philanthropists; and in emphasizing his disagreement has been so unkind as to refer to the records these men have made in the past. These revelations, which have found their way into the newspapers, show that between Mark Hanna and the organized labor of this country there is not a single interest in common. The republican boss's friendship for labor, about which so much has been heard, is a plant that never flourishes in the soil of Cleveland, where his personality and methods have long been familiar to everybody.

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## DR. BARRETT IS DEAD

The Beloved Episcopal Minister Dies at Wytheville, Va.

END CAME LATE YESTERDAY For Months He Has Been Suffering with a Fatal Malady.

HIS END HAS LONG BEEN EXPECTED

Spent Many Years in Atlanta and Was a Great Power for Good in This City.

Dr. Robert South Barrett is dead. A telegram announcing this long expected event was received last night and will convey regret into hundreds of homes in this city, whose love for the distinguished divine was unbounded.

He died at Wytheville, Va., yesterday afternoon, at the age of 81. The members of his family and numerous friends. The end was unexpected and life passed away while the great man was conscious of every one around him.

And came without a struggle. Peace-

fully he entered into sleep.

For months Dr. Barrett has been suffering from a malady which he knew was his death call. His physicians told him a few weeks ago that the end was inevitable.

Little more than a year ago Dr. Barrett gave up his charge in Atlanta to go into a broader field. He was sent to Washington in the capacity of general supervisor of the Episcopal churches throughout the eastern states. It was position of great responsibility and one that few men are capable of filling.

It was while in his new field that the malady took a firm hold of him. Seven weeks ago he was carried to Wytheville, Va., the old home of his wife. He selected this quiet, peaceful village, from which he took the companion of his life, who had been his comforter in the days of trials and struggles, await the end.

Sketch of His Life.

Robert South Barrett, D.D., was born at Milton, N. C., on the 9th of June, 1815. After receiving a collegiate education and graduating as a civil engineer from Norwood Institute, he decided to adopt the ministry as his profession. To this end he applied himself with vigorous energy and received his diploma in theology in 1836. During the same year he was united in marriage to Miss Kate Waller, of Virginia, a lady of bright intellect and culture, who has been the companion of his ministerial labors and the source of much of his encouragement and inspiration.

Dr. Barrett's first charge was that of Christ church, Richmond, Va. He began his ministry at that place in 1838. A short while afterwards moved to Henderson, Ky., where he was state evangelist during the year 1839. In 1838 he was called to the charge of St. Paul's church, at Henderson, where he remained until he came to Atlanta, in 1887.

His Work in Atlanta.

For eight years Dr. Barrett was the dean of St. Paul's Episcopal church. Coming to his new charge comparatively unknown, he soon won his way into the hearts of the members of the congregation by his earnest sermons and his work among the people of his church.

It was but a few years after his arrival before he was recognized as one of the most influential men identified with the Episcopal church in the south.

Gradually Dr. Barrett grew into prominence. He began his new charge with only a small number of hearers and members.

He faced with audiences that the church was unable to hold.

Personally he was one of the most magnetic speakers. His eloquent, intelligent, and forcible delivery on all subjects was interesting and rich. His studio was frequently filled with friends of both sexes who appreciated his vast knowledge and depth of his conversation.

Dr. Barrett, though strict in the observance of his creed, was a man of broad and liberal views, and his religion was one of tenderness and catholicity. He had traveled broadly over the land and had several times crossed the water. In 1880 he witnessed the production of the "Passion Play" at Oberammergau, in Bavaria, and was greatly impressed by the sacred drama, as performed by the consecrated men who took a part in it.

Disliked to Leave Atlanta.

Dr. Barrett left Atlanta reluctantly. His hosts of friends sent committee to him to insist on his remaining. At the time his health was failing and he was beginning to feel the malady that was the cause of his death. His duties in Atlanta, owing to his large charge, were too heavy for his physical condition.

Since leaving Atlanta he has been unable to do much active work, and virtually his labor were ended here.

In addition to his ministerial work Dr. Barrett, by a systematic arrangement of his hours, has found a frequent opportunity for the employment of his pen. He is the author of "Thoughts, Seeds," "Character Building," "Hymn Writers of the Church," "A Plea for Liberty," "Churchman's Scrap Book," "Religion and Politics," "Episcopal," "The Soul" and "Nineteen Questions.

About the Church." This last publication has had a sale of more than 100,000 copies.

His Last Volume Ended.

Several years ago Dr. Barrett promised his friends that he would compile a number of his sermons and have them published in book form. This was the last work of his life.

It was begun and finished from his deathbed. It is the work of a man who sees death approaching and knows it is impossible to stop it.

The little book was finished only a few weeks ago, and contains the logic, the beautiful phrases and the truth as depicted by a man who has spent his life in studying the truths of God, and who had the inspiration of the revelation of the hereafter.

The little book contains thirteen sermons, as follows:

1. "The Soul and the Body."
2. "God-Revealed in the World's Forces."
3. "God-Revealed in a Divine Man."
4. "God-Revealed in a Book."
5. "Death Does Not End It All."
6. "The Resurrection of the Body."
7. "Prayer is Scientific."
8. "Thinkable Religion-Belief."
9. "Personal Religion-Faith."
10. "The Tragedy of Sin."
11. "The Meaning of the Cross."
12. "Life and the Life Giver."
13. "The Church."

The sermons are arranged in most attractive style, the compounding and composition being perfect. It was the work of a

man who had entered into sleep.

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LIVELY SCRAP IN A SALOON.

Pat O'Donnell Gets Drunk and Beats Several Negroes with a Mallet.

Captain Ed Griggs, who runs a saloon at the corner of Decatur and Courtland streets, read for the past two years, has been punchin' his punch, cut his bold cord and darkened his lantern.

Conductor Griggs has made his last run as he has been punchin' his punch for the past two years.

The last run as he has been punchin' his punch for the past two years.

Several policemen rushed into the house and placed the unruly saloonkeeper under arrest. He had shoved his hand through a showcase and very nearly severed one of his fingers. He was located in the station house at 11 p.m. and was summoned to dress his wounds. He will be tried in the police court tomorrow afternoon on the charge of disorderly conduct.

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## HAPPY UNDER STARS AND STRIPES

Maude Andrews Tells of New Impressions of Her Home People.

NEW YORKERS AS THEY APPEAR  
Luxuries of American Life as Compared with French and English.

A WOMAN'S VIEW OF AMERICAN POLITICS  
She Finds Nothing Else Talked in New York—Peeps Into a Few Theaters and Makes Some Discoveries.

Home again, not actually on my native heath, but here in New York, which is a great big bustling part of my native country.

I am rather dazed over the transition and find myself full of a beaming contentment, mixed with a keen "outsight" into America that I never had before. I stand mentally with my hand above half-closed, speculative eyes that are taking in a familiar place with a new pair of comparative spectacles.

I am trying to see how it would all look if I were a foreigner myself who had just arrived on this side. I find myself missing the politico "thank yous" of London, and congratulating myself simultaneously on the freedom from those grasping guides one encounters at Calais. I am glad, also, that two sturdy English toughs are not bountifully helping my step to help with the trunks and luggage. Those English "thank yous" cost a swelling, useless sum, and upon my wretched knowledge that my "thank yous" instead of waiting for identification at the station, will reach me quickly at my little hotel on Fifth avenue. And that hotel! how good it is to my home-sick eyes. How comfortable it looks! What a joyous and luxuriant atmosphere it has! The air is fragrant with the perfume of the English girls in my very room, fragrant in an American sense, but splendid to my eyes after the rooms of English lodging houses and French pensions. The walls are freshly painted in becoming pink. My feet sink into the mosquito carpet, and, joy of joys! there are two sets of ears on either side of the bed, and the curtains are drawn and closed and a beautiful lounge and an American bed. Such a bed! They have hair mattresses on the other side and they get old sometimes and the hair sticks like needles; and as for springs, what they don't know anything about the latest kind of springs.

The next night I went to see Chevalier. I went expecting to be disappointed, for I had no faith in the approval of Americans of anything English, and I hadn't studied him well enough to enjoy him. I went to see him from the English standpoint. The other night I heard Stratton in his negro impersonation at Koster & Bial's. He came fresh from his training in the London music halls, and the people applauded him wildly. I have been wondering ever since whether one single man or woman in that audience honestly believed he was well worth the price. He may have been like some African negro, but Oxford and married to an English wife, and as such an impersonator he may have filled with a deep and surging joy the bosom of the Britisher, but he was no man like an American idea of a negro. I am not, however, so much in earnest as I was that night that I can't afford to let him go. He wasn't funny, he wasn't pathetic, he wasn't anything.

It seemed to me he was trying to be a black Chevalier. That was all I could discern from his performance, but he came from Stratton and the audience fell upon his neck with delight.

The next night I went to see Chevalier. I

went expecting to be disappointed, for I had no faith in the approval of Americans of anything English, and I hadn't studied him well enough to enjoy him. I went to see him from the English standpoint.

Well, I went, I heard and was conquered. The man is a genius from the heart and soul—so simple, so unaffected, so exquisite. It seems to me that in the annals of players his name will have a place as one of the most brilliant and enduring of his age.

He is the Jefferson of the concert, our great character actor himself has done nothing finer than his song of "Tick Tock," so full of the tender sentiment and pathos of old age or his "Old Dutch," with its quaint falsetto and like a boy of 10 years; or his "Little Nipper," filled with fatherly love and pride. I say that so much has been said of Chevalier, that everything he has sung has been so thoroughly examined as to make dull reading of my opinions on the subject. I can't tell you who he is in New York. Sol Smith Russell sat behind me listening to him with rapt attention. The next night I went to see him again, and he had a fever again in Gotham I honestly believe that Mr. Bryan will be the next occupant of the presidential chair.

"And why do you, who know nothing of such things, dare to make such a statement?" he asked, hearing someone opposed to his party remark.

Well, because I don't believe it would take anything save the imminent and indeed almost certain precipitation of falling into the blood of the country. McKinley's banners were across everywhere, but the New Yorker who had confidence in his defeat, as to how the trial was going in New York, and I said frankly that I felt sure of Cleveland's election from what I heard up there. My pride in my prophecy has puffed me up so that I say rather than attempt any sort of logical argument on the whys and wherefores of this sinner question I shall whose famous maxim I afraid I shall never understand.

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DuBose Co.

a word in the papers  
Dress Goods. Not  
silence concerning  
the already been ac-  
cessible collection for  
ever before seen such a  
favor buyers.

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priced materials are  
important. They are  
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oire Antique.  
Claude, Angelique

## COLOMBE SUICIDES

Bookkeeper for the Union National  
Bank Kills Himself.

MORPHINE TAKES AWAY LIFE  
New Orleans Failure Followed by a  
Sensational Death.

EXAMINER ESCOTT WILL TELL NOTHING  
Financial Condition of the Concern  
Cannot Be Ascertained Till All  
Depositors Present Books.

New Orleans, September 12.—There are  
so new developments in the bank situation.  
Bookkeeper Colombe, who has been in a  
comatose condition since yesterday, died  
at his residence about 4 o'clock this afternoon.  
Many rumors are afloat as to what  
caused his death. His friends say it was  
morphine brought on by great excitement  
at the position he found himself in. It  
was a short, stout man and this explanation  
is plausible. Others say he took mor-  
phine with suicidal intent. The doctors  
will not give any information, but at an  
inquest held to night, it was voted to suicide  
by morphine was rendered.

If the bookkeepers robbed the bank they  
had outside confederates. These latter have  
not even been hinted at. Consequently the  
mystery surrounding the Union National  
Bank failure is as impenetrable as ever.

Bank Examiner Escott was asked how  
individual bookkeepers could succeed  
in embezzling so large an amount from  
the bank when they did not have the hand-  
ing of any funds. He replied:

"It is only done through collusion with  
outside parties. They can enter credits and  
so fix the accounts of the depositors with  
whom they are in collusion that an almost  
unlimited amount can be safely drawn out  
of the bank. The exact method employed in  
this case I do not know and the total  
amount stolen from the bank will not be  
known for some time. Every single account  
in the bank will have to be verified and  
checked up and when that is done we will  
be in a position to state positively what  
was done. I have inserted an advertisement  
in the morning papers, calling on all  
depositors to bring their books to the bank  
so that we can make a comparison of the  
accounts. We will send to each depositor  
a statement of his credit in the bank and  
ask him to compare it with his own  
record. That is the only way to do it,  
exactly how we stand on the books, that is  
a tremendous undertaking and will occupy  
considerable labor and time, but I intend  
to do this thoroughly and systematically  
and as soon as there are any results to be  
given on the public shall have them."

Bookkeeper Leefe stoutly maintains his  
innocence, and his many friends utterly re-  
fuse to believe he is implicated in anything  
crooked.

The people's bank is still meeting all  
demands upon it and will probably weather  
the storm.

DAUNTLESS HAS FIRES BANKED  
Tug Can Be Put in Motion in Two  
Hours' Time.

Brunswick, Ga., September 12.—(Special)—  
The week close with no new developments  
in the Dauntless case and with all future  
movements depending on Washington.

Spanish Consul de Lago has returned  
to Washington, and it is now very  
probable that next week will open with  
some decided action in the case. The  
Dauntless has her fires banked and can be  
ready for work in two hours.

LAURADA'S CAPTAIN ARRESTED;  
Alleged Filibustering Boat Is Tied Up  
at Wilmington, Del.

Wilmington, Del., September 12.—Captain  
Murphy, of the steamer Laurada, was  
arrested today by United States Marshal John  
Smith on the charge of organizing a military  
expedition against Spain.

The ship was purchased by the Spanish  
consul in Philadelphia. Captain Murphy  
was taken before United States Commissioner  
Smith this afternoon for a hearing.  
District Attorney Vandegrift asked for a  
postponement until next Saturday. This  
was granted and Murphy was released on  
\\$100 bail.

The Laurada completed the unloading of  
her cargo last night, and this morning  
was cleared for the arrival of Mr. Bryan  
to the port.

DAUNTLESS HAS FIRES BANKED  
Tug Can Be Put in Motion in Two  
Hours' Time.

Lexington, Ky., September 12.—(Special)—  
Preparations are being made for the  
largest demonstration ever given any man  
in Kentucky upon the arrival of Mr. Bryan  
to the city.

C. A. Hasty has been elected president  
of the Paragould Southern railway in  
Tennessee.

Thomas L. Miller, chief rate clerk to  
Mr. H. H. Muller, collecting agent of  
the Great Southern Dispatch line in Atlanta,  
Ga., Ansley goes to Rochester, N. Y.

A meeting of the executive board of the  
Southern States Freight Association will be  
held in Atlanta on Friday.

The railroads under a mortgage of the  
Detroit, Lansing and Northern and Grand  
Rapids, Lansing and Northern, the Louisville  
and Nashville twenty-five, the R. N. I. & B.  
fifteen, making 285 coaches, with a carrying  
capacity of one hundred persons each.  
The number of persons from this and all  
joining counties will ride here to take part  
in the parade.

The cavalry procession will commence to  
form at Broadway and Main street, the home of Henry  
C. Clay, in Main street, a distance of nearly  
two miles. The Tattersall and J. B. Yar-  
ington's sale emporiums have been engaged  
for hitching quarters.

The speaking will be at the beautiful and  
convenient fair grounds near the city limits.

Mr. Bryan will arrive at 2 o'clock over  
the Louisville Southern and the train  
instead of the freight at the city followed  
by the post office, then onto the tracks of  
the Louisville and Nashville, reaching the  
central part of the city. Here Mr. Bryan  
will be taken in a carriage and driven to  
Astoria, and end of the cavalry line,  
and brought back to the city followed  
by the crowd. The throng of people  
will be addressed from a platform  
erected about fifty yards in front of the  
grand stand. The platform will hold about  
one thousand persons.

The company will be present for a few  
excuses of Mr. Bryan and the members  
of the press. The excursion on the  
Louisville Southern will run only from  
Lawrenceburg to the city. Mr. Bryan  
will run from that point to the city, followed  
by all the troops for all over the state.  
The Che-  
apeake and Ohio will bring several hundred  
from Virginia, having arranged for a  
certain number to go make up a cast of rare  
exhibits.

The company begins its engagement here  
tomorrow night at the Lyceum, with a  
special Tuesday matinee.

TELEPE SERVED ONCE IN JAIL.

Man Charged with Counterfeiting Has  
Been in Prison.

Savannah, Ga., September 12.—(Special)—  
William Telepe was arrested today by  
Deputy United States Marshal J. B. Wil-  
son on a charge of making and circulating  
counterfeited money.

These are the dollars which have been  
circulated by the negro, Charles Frizzell,  
and his wife, both of whom are now in  
jail. Frizzell says Telepe gave him the  
counterfeited dollars and his wife was  
to give him some to pass on. Telepe  
tried it once too often and was caught.  
The evidence brought in the case of the negroes easily led to Telepe's arrest.

Telepe was at one time proprietor of a  
policy lottery and served six months' sentence  
in jail for so doing. After his release  
he kept a bakeshop for a while, but from  
an inclination to take up politics, he found  
the business was not profitable enough, so  
went to making or assisting in making  
counterfeited dollars. He has been held in  
default of \$2,000 bail.

ONE SMITH SUES TWO SMITHS.  
Alleged Cousin of Bob Taylor Goes  
to Law.

Nashville, Tenn., September 12.—(Special)—  
Sallie Smith today sued Hugh Smith and  
his wife for \$20,000 damages. She married the  
defendant, John M. Smith, and charged that  
he caused her to abandon her husband.  
She claims to be a first cousin of Governor  
Robert L. Taylor.

BRYAN'S TOUR  
IS TRIUMPHAL.

Continued from Thirteenth Page.

lung power when they lacked in numbers  
crowded around the Bryan special and  
shook hands with the candidate at Wau-  
kenda, and at Dewitt, where the members  
of the delegation were cheering.

A thousand persons at Brunswick swarmed  
around Mr. Bryan as he was stopped  
at that place and shouted wildly until he  
began to talk. His speech was very brief.

A brass band augmented the shouts of  
the crowd at Dalton. Keytesville turned  
out a large number of people to ride in rear  
platform of the train where Mr. Bryan  
was most of the crowd were obliged to go  
through a wide puddle of mud and the hel-  
ter-skelter race of men, women, boys and  
girls into the train, which immediately  
the train drew quickly away and Mr. Bryan  
did not make a speech.

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Passenger Rates Cut—Cheap Fares To  
William J. Bryan on His  
Southern Tour.

Raleigh, N. C., September 12.—The rail-  
way commission today gave a hearing to  
the leading citizens with a view of ascer-  
taining whether their rates were high  
enough to discriminate against any local rates  
in North Carolina. The Southern railway  
was represented by Vice Presidents Baldwin  
and Andrews and General Counsel  
Henderson. The question was asked by  
the commission whether the cut rates have  
so far increased business as to make it  
profitable in comparison with the former  
rates and whether the rates are based upon  
the interstate or short haul section of the  
interstate commerce or are only in effect  
to competitive points.

The commission today reduced passenger  
rates a quarter of a cent, making them 3  
cents per mile, first-class, and 2½ cents  
second class. The commission found that  
the long and short haul clauses were  
not being observed by the railroads in the  
interstate commerce.

Short stops were made by the train at  
nearly every station on the road and Mr.  
Bryan was received at Liberty, Exmore, Spring Junction, Orriek,  
Lexington Junction and Upson.

Points Out Two Pickpockets.

An exciting incident occurred while it  
was at Salisbury, where it stopped for a  
moment. With the experience of  
the preceding night, Mr. Bryan was  
on the alert and his friends were  
watching with suspicion all the morning.  
A man who would get up and  
sit down again, was a pickpocket.

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The commission today



at, social and domestic life, but they are very few and must be acknowledged as the genius minds among their sex.

So many pages have been devoted to the new woman that I need not repeat the unwholesome scenes, like dissolute and old story over again, but before the blooming epoch dies out, and the inevitable reaction presents too much femininity and ruffles all at once, it might be well just to study the effect that may be at present produced by the ambitious new woman. In this epoch, when the world is in a flux, when the country is said, by the wisest heads, to be on the verge of the greatest change and susceptible to a new power, there is not a single instance when the political prestige of women has in any perceptible degree increased the power of one woman over another.

In all the talk of social reforming and bringing out woman, of placing her on an equal footing with man, there can scarcely be cited an incident of a striking "blow" done.

"You are my mistake," she replied to him.

"I hurried to Dumas's house to thank him.

"What is the reading?"

"Next week."

"What is the reading?"

"Duchesse de Septmonts."

When he was so kind as to read me to capital scenes I was enraptured—the world was mine. At last the blessed day came.

The artist invited to the reading were, as usual, seated in order in the hall.

The pieces were received with an applause. When Mr. Perrin put his authoritative hand on the little books carefully piled before him and the distribution of the roles began he handed me the role of "Etrangere."

"Oh, no," said I, laughing, "that—that is for Sophie."

"You are my mistake," she replied to him.

"I hurried to Dumas's house to thank him.

"What is the reading?"

"Next week."

"What is the reading?"

"Duchesse de Septmonts."

I fell so deep a grief that my heart

looked at Perrin and I was on the side of his bad eye—that one that never looked.

I looked for Dumas, but he had left. I ran to his house, "Master, master, beloved,

I who believed in you, why, why, this

cruel deception?" and Dumas, sure of

discretion, told me that he had intended to

be true and assured of my loyalty,

made me read the letter that he had in-

tended to make me read.

"You must, my child, pardon me for this

great grief." And I did pardon.

A month later Perrin and I had a ter-

rible scene. I learned that the title of

the piece was about to be changed and

that instead of being called "Etrangere,"

it would be entitled "Duchesse de Sept-

monts" or "Catherine."

In a moment I threw open the door of the manager's office. Dumas was in his study. I

cried, "Master, I asked of Dumas,

this is what I am told, is it true?" "It

is," replied Perrin.

"It is no longer true," Dumas retorted.

"What we are doing is foolish and cowardly;

come, Sarah, I am going to take you

back home. I will see you this evening,

Perrin.

The extraordinary success of the piece is

well known. Crozette was disappointed

in the "Duchesse de Septmonts,"

but as "Etrangere" was a success, that

made me forget my wrongs.

It was the evening of that first representation that I heard the charming note of Dumas. Emilie Angier was on the stage. "Crozette

to Dumas, said: "What a fine

bit of a girl!" and Dumas added: "And

Sarah, quel beau brin de fil!"

Late in the evening Dumas, in my box

together with visitors, complimenters, au-

thors, etc. etc. of them alluding to my ball

to the child.

"But you are a 'fausse malice,'" "Bah!"

replied Dumas. "Women are so deceiv-

ing." On leaving the comedie Francaise

I went to see Dumas.

"Ah, do not say any 'counsels,'" he

exclaimed, "I do not wish to ruin my

life." I had come to ask him for the

"Dame aux Camélias."

"The piece is yours," said he to me. "Do

it with us as you wish."

On my return from America I played it

for a week with Jacques Damala,

to whom he gave advice. One day Jacques

repeated the fourth act for him in a dif-

ferent way.

"Bravo! Bravo!" cried Dumas. "It is

perfect indeed. Since yesterday you have

stolen the ogress' boots."

Mr. George Wishup will join a party in

the west this week.

Miss Mary Louise Huntley leaves for

Yon. Tuesday.

Signor and Signora Pasquali leave this

week for New York.

Miss Eva Chamberlin returns from Ken-

tucky today.

Mrs. E. H. Barnes will visit Miss Kincaid, of Griffin, en route home from Warm Springs.

Mr. J. E. Ryan and Mr. Walter Jones are at the Jones plantation in southern Georgia.

Mrs. D. W. Apper and Miss Ida Apper have returned from Nacoochee valley.

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Miss Eva Chamberlin returns from Ken-

tucky today.

The many friends of Mrs. Atkinson will

regret to learn she has been quite ill at

the mansion for the last few days.

Mrs. Andrew Carter and Master Gray

have gone to Tennessee, where they will

visit for several weeks.

Miss Lulu Bemill and Miss Mary

Burt Howard will visit Griffin the latter

part of the month.

Miss Lulu Kingsbury will return to the

city in October.

Miss Lula Morris, of Macon, will be

among the beautiful women to visit At-

lanta this winter.

Miss Belle Perkins of Richmond, Va., is

the guest of Mr. S. C. Venable, at her

summer home, Stone Mountain. Miss

Perkins is distinguished as being you against signing your membership contract. "Bah!" replied he to her, "fear not, she will sign tomorrow. I bet 500 francs. I won't, then, that yours are yours, I will send you something."

And the following day Alexander Dumas sent me a blonde flat hair wig with this note:

"Now, that you are a member of the household, wear this wig, you shall need it."

I received, soon after this incident, a word from Françoise Sarcos. "Be happy, Dumas read me his piece, 'L'Etrangere,' you have a superb role in it."

I hurried to Dumas's house to thank him.

"What is the reading?"

"Next week."

"What is the reading?"

"Duchesse de Septmonts."

When he was so kind as to read me to

capital scenes I was enraptured—the world

was mine. At last the blessed day came.

The artist invited to the reading were, as

usual, seated in order in the hall.

The pieces were received with an applaus-

ette. When Perrin put his authoritative

hand on the little books carefully piled

before him and the distribution of the roles began he handed me the role of

"L'Etrangere."

"I fell so deep a grief that my heart

looked at Perrin and I was on the side of

his bad eye—that one that never looked.

I looked for Dumas, but he had left. I ran to his house, "Master, master, beloved,

I who believed in you, why, why, this

cruel deception?" and Dumas, sure of

discretion, told me that he had intended to

be true and assured of my loyalty,

made me read the letter that he had in-

tended to make me read.

"You must, my child, pardon me for this

great grief." And I did pardon.

A month later Perrin and I had a ter-

rible scene. I learned that the title of

the piece was about to be changed and

that instead of being called "Etrangere,"

it would be entitled "Duchesse de Sept-

monts" or "Catherine."

In a moment I threw open the door of the manager's office. Dumas was in his study. I

cried, "Master, I asked of Dumas,

this is what I am told, is it true?" "It

is," replied Perrin.

"It is no longer true," Dumas retorted.

"What a fine bit of a girl!" and Dumas added: "And

Sarah, quel beau brin de fil!"

Late in the evening Dumas, in my box

together with visitors, complimenters, au-

thors, etc. etc. of them alluding to my ball

to the child.

"But you are a 'fausse malice,'" "Bah!"

replied Dumas. "Women are so deceiv-

ing." On leaving the comedie Francaise

I went to see Dumas.

"Ah, do not say any 'counsels,'" he

exclaimed, "I do not wish to ruin my

life." I had come to ask him for the

"Dame aux Camélias."

"The piece is yours," said he to me. "Do

NG CONVEYANCE  
High Favor with the  
S. Set.  
A most personable, Li Hung  
in America, we should be  
novel "vehicle".  
France, he was present  
in an exact reproduction  
of Maienton used to  
decorated wood, with per-  
sists upholstered in  
am of beauty. Fortunately  
to be the Chinese national  
and repose in  
with that gay color  
any of his country's  
it only is China the "flow-  
but it is quite as often  
"yellow kingdom".

in a chair, even before  
distinguished gentlemen from  
now and again, spoke of  
as "the coming conve-  
nient the subject was agi-  
as some and English maga-  
delightful illustrations in  
looked so charmingly pictures-  
worth from the window of  
every maid and matron  
similar vehicle to her pos-  
one man, who forth-  
chaise a porteur made in  
of the art. She also or-  
laqueys, broad of shoul-  
and gorgeous in liver-  
for the first in the seclusion  
of a room, the varnished  
neighbor, Lady -'.  
From that moment sedan  
popular in that neighbor-  
hood ordered one, like-  
the duchess of -'.  
Mrs. wife of the Hon. Os-  
minister to Turkey, resided  
too her daily outing in a  
by two picturesquely  
attired Turks, and a photo-  
to a New York friend.  
was seated her chair. It is a  
Mrs. Mrs. Straus before a  
of the brunet type, and  
has the place of honor upon  
in a Fifth avenue

Reid is another lady who  
eloquently of the delights  
sedan chair. When in Con-  
of this means of  
sister-in-law, Mrs. Ordern  
enthusiastic on the  
ness when the sedan chair  
of twentieth century life  
of the upholsterer in  
gold lace, and leather with  
inquiry the writer can  
at any coach builders have  
country for sedan chairs,  
numbered, and every chair  
made and more orders are  
not, however, they have not  
in a room or parks.  
arade knows them not, so  
writes home from London,  
in, in private parks or  
more flourish than one would

## FOOT BABIES.

Interesting Experiment  
is Being Made.

"I am present," remarked  
to a group of professionals  
a little girl three years old  
from the West was being put  
as the last day of August,  
that she was creating  
in small, long-sleeved  
drawers, long, thick stock-  
t shirt besides the full  
and this would, I know, be  
apted as quite the proper  
ay to prepare little child  
ney. To me it seemed a lit-  
tely.

hand I am watching with  
a little child nine months  
ever had a shot one shooting  
little, I could not do it  
day. Whenever the weather  
gives them an occasion,  
but argues that since its  
or been covered they are no  
the hands, and it is  
the hands, however, in  
the hot weather, too, it is  
not comparative comfort,  
means as little clothing as

leading specialists in cul-  
in America, the most dis-  
by the way, never allows  
wear shoes and stockings,  
out of doors in midwinter un-  
about five or six years old.  
as a result, and partly, are  
seen in park and public gar-  
about with their nurse, ex-  
cited, and with a barefoot  
country barefoot ramblers;  
the winter they never wear  
outfit. The result of this ex-  
is comfortable and  
satisfactory to the famous phys-  
the general ruggedness and  
athletic nature of the child  
in using the whole weight of  
upon other parents  
kevise.

be hoped that sooner

his notions in his weaker

and more in all classes of

that those who would hesitate  
to foot idea may at least to  
a name, and the improvement  
of clothing which is  
of cold and weakness

causes combined.

Wonderful Cats.

Francisco Call,  
are Chatty and Svengali,  
bers of the cat family, and  
in. In addition they are  
test and best educated cats

set up a fine

brief introduction as to their  
character it is not meet that  
end. The marked ability  
these feline gentlemen is such  
fall into interest.

"Singer," as they are familiar-  
the pride and especial pets  
Adam, wife of the assistant  
The Call. Though Mrs.  
estress him, he has succeeded in  
teaching beautiful black cats to do a  
are perfectly wonderful.

Chatty, the larger; his  
call him to her and ex-  
preach for dinner, immediately  
reap upon his

his paws and smooth down

ough, however, to the  
the napkin to the  
will at once gobble up the  
any ordinary eat, and can  
pick up one piece at a time

is given a chance to dis-  
A cat, also, when their  
feet held vertically with one end  
floor. At the command to  
"Singer," his claws are far-  
up and tickle him on  
will keep them aman-  
selves on the stick for protection.

ANGING.

ipsy Morris' dan-  
ses will open the  
in October at  
Hotel.

## BLACK DRESS GOODS.

30 pieces 54 inch Camel's Hair, very heavy	19c	\$1.25 Luster Yarn Jacquards, choice new styles	59c
52 bolts Figured Brillantes, 26 inches wide	10c	\$1.25 fine Silk finished Henrietta, 48 in. goods	59c
40 pieces all wool Imperial Serges, 38 inches wide	19c	25 pieces import Novelty French Jacquards, stylish	69c
30 quality Henrietts, 38 inches wide	19c	\$1.25 54-inch Clay Worsts for Skirts	59c
More than 200 bolts handsome Suitings in the newest fancy weaves, including Luster Yarn, Bourette, Mohair, Curl Raye and Coated Vigoureux, worth \$1.00 to \$2.75, our sale price	39c	More than 200 bolts handsome Suitings in the newest fancy weaves, including Luster Yarn, Bourette, Mohair, Curl Raye and Coated Vigoureux, worth \$1.00 to \$2.75, our sale price	39c

## BLACK SILKS.

10 pieces all Silk	49c	5 pieces handsome Moire Antique, the \$2.25 number	\$1.25
75c Silk Brocades and Brocade Duchesses	75c	5 pieces \$2 Gros Grain and Peau de Sole Silks	98c
\$1.50 new styles in all Silk Satin Duchesses	75c	\$2.80 fine all Silk Satin Duchesses	98c
\$2 Pompadour Peau de Sole and Jacquard Faconne Silks	\$1.25	10 pieces choice Lyonese and Satin Brocades, \$2.50 goods	98c
Now, if you need or expect to need a Black or Colored Wool Dress of the latest fall design, come to us this week and save half of your money. The values we will offer will never be duplicated. Stock complete.		All Summer Goods on hand must be swept out this week at 25c on the dollar.	

## STARTING THE SEASON

After six weeks of hard work our buyers have collected the greatest assortment of new fall Dry Goods ever shown in any Southern market, and at prices that only the hard and ready cash could command. During the past three weeks many large houses had to unload. Money--Money--was their cry. Coin we had. We only asked \$2 of good seasonable merchandise for our gold dollar. This we asked and received. We now stand ready to give our customers and friends the full benefit of our great scoops. So come Monday and every day next week prepared to get your wants supplied at half the regular prices. All goods delivered promptly. An extra force employed to serve the crowd.

## DOMESTICS. DOMESTICS. DOMESTICS.

Good yard wide Sheetings	41c	Special.	
at . . . . .	41c	Fult size 10-4	25c
Good yard wide Bleaching	44c	Blankets . . . . .	25c
at . . . . .	44c	5 lbs. heavy gray Blankets, 10-4 full, pair	98c
Good Bleached Cotton Flannel	5c	6 lbs. California All-wool Blankets, worth \$6 . . . . .	\$2.98
at . . . . .	44c	75c California fine All-wool Blankets . . . . .	\$4.98
Good Brown Cotton Flannel	43c	800 full 8-4 Chenille Table Covers . . . . .	49c
at . . . . .	44c	Special.	
Good quality Apron Ginghams	33c	40-inch fine white Victoria Linens . . . . .	5c
at . . . . .	34c	40-inch fine Curtain Swisses, 39c quality . . . . .	10c
Yard wide Fruit of the Loom	54c	500 full 8-4 Chenille Table Covers . . . . .	49c
at . . . . .	37c	Special.	
Best quality Indigo Prints	37c	138 dozen Ladies' Fine, Embroidered Swiss Handkerchiefs, worth from 25c to \$1, your choice . . . . .	19c
at . . . . .	37c	50 dozen Men's All-linen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, at . . . . .	10c
Best Turkey Oil Red Prints	37c	500 all Silk Windsor Ties . . . . .	7c
at . . . . .	37c	Men's \$1.25 Laundered Shirts . . . . .	75c
Men's Fixings.		Men's Hemstitched Handkerchiefs . . . . .	5c
Men's Laundered Shirts	25c	Men's Laundered Colored Bosom Shirts, made of good material, \$1 value . . . . .	39c
Best made Laundered Shirts	49c	SPECIAL.	
at . . . . .	49c	All Summer Goods on hand must be swept out this week at 25c on the dollar.	

## MEN'S FIXINGS.

Men's Laundered Shirts	25c	Special.	
at . . . . .	25c	40-inch fine white Victoria Linens . . . . .	5c
Best made Laundered Shirts	49c	40-inch fine Curtain Swisses, 39c quality . . . . .	10c
at . . . . .	49c	500 full 8-4 Chenille Table Covers . . . . .	49c
Men's full seamless Socks	5c	Special.	
at . . . . .	5c	138 dozen Ladies' Fine, Embroidered Swiss Handkerchiefs, worth from 25c to \$1, your choice . . . . .	19c
Men's strictly fast black Socks	9c	50 dozen Men's All-linen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, at . . . . .	10c
at . . . . .	9c	500 all Silk Windsor Ties . . . . .	7c
5,000 all Silk Windsor Ties	7c	Men's \$1.25 Laundered Shirts . . . . .	75c
at . . . . .	7c	Men's Hemstitched Handkerchiefs . . . . .	5c
Men's \$1.25 Laundered Shirts	75c	Men's Laundered Colored Bosom Shirts, made of good material, \$1 value . . . . .	39c
Men's Hemstitched Handkerchiefs	5c	SPECIAL.	
at . . . . .	5c	All Summer Goods on hand must be swept out this week at 25c on the dollar.	

## SPECIAL.

All Summer Goods on hand must be swept out this week at 25c on the dollar.

## Special.

Fult size 10-4	25c	Notions.	
Blankets . . . . .	25c	Paper Pins . . . . .	1c
5 lbs. heavy gray Blankets, 10-4 full, pair	98c	Hair Pins . . . . .	1c
6 lbs. California All-wool Blankets, worth \$6 . . . . .	\$2.98	Kid Curlers . . . . .	5c
75c California fine All-wool Blankets . . . . .	\$4.98	Photo Frames . . . . .	10c
800 full 8-4 Chenille Table Covers . . . . .	49c	Castile Soap . . . . .	1c
Special.		Spool Silk . . . . .	1c
40-inch fine white Victoria Linens . . . . .	5c	Silk Twist, dozen . . . . .	6c
40-inch fine Curtain Swisses, 39c quality . . . . .	10c	Package Writing Paper . . . . .	5c
500 full 8-4 Chenille Table Covers . . . . .	49c	Curling Irons . . . . .	4c
Special.		Zephyr, all shades . . . . .	3c
40-inch fine white Victoria Linens, just out, dozen . . . . .	29c	Household Ammonia . . . . .	4c

## Special.

All Summer Goods on hand must be swept out this week at 25c on the dollar.

## Linings and Findings.

Best Skirt Cambric.	28c
Blankets . . . . .	25c
5 lbs. heavy gray Blankets, 10-4 full, pair	98c
6 lbs. California All-wool Blankets, worth \$6 . . . . .	\$2.98
75c California fine All-wool Blankets . . . . .	\$4.98
800 full 8-4 Chenille Table Covers . . . . .	49c
Special.	
40-inch fine white Victoria Linens, just out, dozen . . . . .	29c

## Special.

All Summer Goods on hand must be swept out this week at 25c on the dollar.

## Beldings.

All Summer Goods on hand must be swept out this week at 25c on the dollar.

## Hosiery.

All Summer Goods on hand must be swept out this week at 25c on the dollar.

## Linings and Findings.

## LIVERPOOL LEADER

Sent Another Decline of 7-64d Yesterday Morning.

LONG COTTON LIQUIDATED  
The Past Week Shows a Range of About 60 Points.

NEW YORK BANK STATEMENT PERPLEXING

A British Cabinet Meeting Called to Dayunsettles the Stock Market—Wheat Gains a Fraction.

The following were the quotations for cotton at the places named yesterday: Atlanta—Easy; middling 7 11-16c. Liverpool—Lower; middling 4 21-32c. New York—Quiet; steady 7 13-16c. New Orleans—Steady; middling 7 13-16c. Galveston—Easy; middling 7 13-16c. Norfolk—Quiet; middling 8c. Norfolk—Quiet; middling 8c. Savannah—Easy; middling 7 9-16c. Mobile—Nominal; steady 7 9-16c. Memphis—Steady; middling 8c. Augusta—Quiet; middling 7 4-7c. Houston—Easy; middling 7 1-6c to 7 16c.

The following is the statement of the receipts, shipments and stock in Atlanta:

RECEIPTS	SHIPMENTS	STOCKS
1896	1895	1896
840	710	4700
100	400	4600
		284

The following is the range of cotton futures in New York yesterday:

MONTHS	OPENING	CLOSING	HIGHEST	LOWEST	YESTERDAY'S RANGE	YESTERDAY'S CLOSE
September	8 60	8 67	8 80	8 08-08	8 19-21	8 67
October	8 10	8 18	8 26	8 11	8 23-24	8 18
November	8 19	8 28	8 33	8 17	8 32-33	8 28
December	8 19	8 28	8 33	8 17	8 32-33	8 28
January	8 20	8 22	8 25	8 19-20	8 23-24	8 22
February	8 34	8 41	8 47	8 34-35	8 48-49	8 41
March	8 34	8 41	8 47	8 34-35	8 48-49	8 41
April	8 34	8 41	8 47	8 34-35	8 48-49	8 41
May	8 40	8 45	8 50	8 34-35	8 48-49	8 45
June	8 40	8 45	8 50	8 34-35	8 48-49	8 45
July	8 40	8 45	8 50	8 34-35	8 48-49	8 45
Closed easy; sales 167,100 bales.						

The following is the range of cotton futures in New York yesterday:

MONTHS	OPENING	CLOSING	HIGHEST	LOWEST	YESTERDAY'S RANGE	YESTERDAY'S CLOSE
September	8 60	8 67	8 80	8 08-08	8 19-21	8 67
October	8 10	8 18	8 26	8 11	8 23-24	8 18
November	8 19	8 28	8 33	8 17-18	8 32-33	8 28
December	8 19	8 28	8 33	8 17-18	8 32-33	8 28
January	8 20	8 22	8 25	8 19-20	8 32-33	8 22
February	8 34	8 41	8 47	8 34-35	8 48-49	8 41
March	8 34	8 41	8 47	8 34-35	8 48-49	8 41
April	8 34	8 41	8 47	8 34-35	8 48-49	8 41
May	8 40	8 45	8 50	8 34-35	8 48-49	8 45
June	8 40	8 45	8 50	8 34-35	8 48-49	8 45
Closed quiet; sales 167,200 bales.						

The following is the range of cotton futures in New York yesterday:

MONTHS	OPENING	CLOSING	HIGHEST	LOWEST	YESTERDAY'S RANGE	YESTERDAY'S CLOSE
September	8 60	8 67	8 80	8 08-08	8 19-21	8 67
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February	8 34	8 41	8 47	8 34-35	8 48-49	8 41
March	8 34	8 41	8 47	8 34-35	8 48-49	8 41
April	8 34	8 41	8 47	8 34-35	8 48-49	8 41
May	8 40	8 45	8 50	8 34-35	8 48-49	8 45
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March	8 34	8 41	8 47	8 34-35	8 48-49	8 41
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February	8 34	8 41	8 47	8 34-35	8 48-49	8 41
March	8 34	8 41	8 47	8 34-35	8 48-49	8 41
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March	8 34	8 41	8 47	8 34-35	8 48-49	8 41
April	8 34	8 41	8 47	8 34-35	8 48-49	8 41
May	8 40	8 45	8 50	8 34-35	8 48-49	8 45
June	8 40	8 45	8 50	8 34-35	8 48-49	8 4



# The WIZARD

By H. RIDER HAGGARD,

Author of "She," "King Solomon's Mines," "Allan Quartermain," Etc.

CHAPTER XI—Continued.

It was midnight, and Iokosa with his wife stood in the burying ground of the kings of the Amasaka. Before Owen came upon his mission it was death to visit this spot, except upon the occasion of the laying to rest of one of the royal blood or to offer the annual sacrifice to the spirits of the dead. Even then he had to pass through the shadows in the place sacred to the Amasaka. Here in the bosom of the hills was an amphitheater, surrounded by walls of rock varying from 500 to 1,000 feet in height. In this amphitheater grew great mimosa thorns and above them two tall pillars of grey granite. Not but by the hand of man of nature. It would seem that the Amasaka, led by some fine natural instinct, had chosen these columns as fitting memorials of their kings, at least a departed monarch lay at the foot of each of them. The stone pillars were covered with a mass of ivy, about five feet high—marked the resting place of Umsuga, and deep into the granite of it Owen, with his own hand, had cut the dead king's name and date of death, surmounting the inscription with the symbol of the cross. Toward this pillar Iokosa had come, through the grass, followed by Noma, his wife. Presently they were there, standing one upon each side of a little mound of earth more like an ant heap than a grave, for, after the custom of his people, Umsuga had been buried standing in the form of each of the other pillars was a heap of similar shape, but many times as large for the kings who slept there were accompanied to their resting place by numbers of their wives and servants who had been slain in solemn sacrifice that they might attend their lord whithersoever he should wander.

"What is it that you would do?" asked Noma, in a hushed voice, for, bold as she was, the place and the occasion ached her. "I would seek wisdom from the dead," he answered. "Please, if not already told you, and if you can do it with your help?"

"That dead husband?"

"Umsuga, the king. Ah, I served him long, and at the last he drove me away from his side. Now he shall serve me, and out of the nowhere I will call him back to mine."

"Will not this symbol defeat you?" and she pointed to the cross hewn in the granite.

At her words a sudden gust of rage seemed to shake the wizard. His still eyes flashed, his lips turned livid, and with them his hands.

"It has no power," he said. "May it be assured, and may he who believes therein hang upon it. It has no power, but even if it had, according to the tale of that white har, such things as I would have been done beneath its shadow. By the dead king's raised—ay, dead king has been dragged from death and forced to tell the secrets of the grave. Come, come, let us to the work."

"What must I do, husband?"

"You shall sit there, even as a corpse sits, and in the little while you shall sit there, your spirit shall leave you, and I will fill your body with the spirit of him who sleeps beneath, and through your lips I will learn his wisdom, to whom all things are known."

"It is terrible! I am afraid!" she said. "Cannot this be done otherwise?"

"It cannot," he answered. "The spirits of the dead have no shape or form; they are invisible, and can speak only in dreams or through the lips of one in whose pulses still lingers, though such a spirit be already dead. Have you seen the spirit leaves you? It shall recall your own, which till the corpse is cold stays ever close at the dust. I did not think to find a coward in you, Noma."

"I am not a coward, as you know well," she answered passionately, "for many a deed of magic have we dared together in past days; but this is fearsome, to die that my body may become the home of the ghost of a dead man, who, perchance, having been a wise and learned man, is spiritless, or perchance will shut up the doors of my heart in such fashion that they never can be opened? Tell me, Hokesa, how often have you thus talked with the dead?"

"I am not a coward, as you know well," she said.

"Cannot this be done otherwise?"

"It cannot," he answered. "The spirits of the dead have no shape or form; they are invisible, and can speak only in dreams or through the lips of one in whose pulses still lingers, though such a spirit be already dead. Have you seen the spirit leaves you? It shall recall your own, which till the corpse is cold stays ever close at the dust. I did not think to find a coward in you, Noma."

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Orr Shoe Co.,  
Columbus, Ga.,  
SELLING NET HOUSE  
IN THE SOUTH,  
Values for  
Cash Buyers.  
FOR CATALOGUE,  
see page 17.

## TAX LEVY.

Commissioners of Roads and Revenue County, Ga., Atlanta, Ga. It is ordered that there be a tax collector for Fulton for county purposes for the 1896 and 1897 and for public works and freights for roads and bridges even and eight-tenths cents for the superior court, two cents for the expenses of the criminal court, two and six-tenths cents for the fees of the coroner's jurors and two cents for the fees of the coroner's jurors and two cents for the commissioners of roads and revenue, receiver, receiver and salaried assessors and their clerks; two cents and four-tenths cents for paupers, three cents and four-tenths cents for the county, making a total of twenty-two cents, for several times in her trial trip she exceeded that speed for over a mile. Now, the two crack cruisers of the British navy, the Powerful and the Terrible, have an official speed over the measured mile of twenty-two knots, and smooth water speed of only twenty knots.

Can't Catch Her and Can't Sink Her--Electricity Turns Her Turrets, Her Complete Steadiness Is Marvelous, and Her Guns Are Far More Formidable Than Those of Any Other Cruiser.

From The New York Sunday Press.

Not so fast as the Columbia, Minneapolis, and Olympia, the new cruiser Brooklyn is the most formidable cruiser afloat. She is not built to encounter armoured battleships, but to destroy the commerce of a hostile nation and meet in sea-borne vessels of her own class. Everything in her is of the latest and best type, and her guns will be the most effective of their caliber afloat.

The officers who were on the Brooklyn in the recent trial trip were delighted with her steadiness in a seaway and with the present behavior of the ship while running at the great speed at which she was making. When her engines were driven at their highest speed, when her engines were making 125 revolutions a minute the people on board scarcely could realize the speed at which the ship was traveling so fast, so gentle was the motion of her swift rush through the water. And on this trial trip the Brooklyn was weighted down to about 1,000 tons more than her regular displacement, as by the stipulations of the contract, under which she was built she was to have on her trial trip an displacement equal to that of the New York. The Brooklyn cost \$2,982,000. The New York cost within \$1,000 of the same sum, and the Columbia and Minneapolis \$2,725,000 and \$2,820,000 respectively.

## Storm of Steel.

In measurement of the peculiar and new features of the Brooklyn that two of her turrets will be operated by electricity, and before electricity never have been used in the United States navy for revolving turrets. For some time the engineers looking to its use in this manner have been made, and it is now known that all the difficulties encountered have been overcome. If this application of electricity to the movement of the great steel masses of the Brooklyn's turrets proves a success, it is anticipated that new ships will be fitted with like machinery.

It would be hard work to sink the Brooklyn unless she was blown almost entirely to pieces. One torpedo under her bottom would hardly do it. Her watertight bulkheads and her double bottom, filled with oil, make her unsinkable as it is possible to have a ship. The old ships which a few years ago we called the new ships, such as the Chicago, Boston and Atlanta had double bottoms, but they were different from the double bottoms of the Brooklyn and the more recent vessels.

In the Brooklyn the space between the inner and outer "skins" of the ship is divided into a great number of small compartments by watertight partitions of steel, and all these compartments are filled with cellulose. If a hole were made in the bottom of the ship the cellulose would swell as soon as the water struck it and stop the hole. The space between the hulls being divided into so many compartments, a hole to the bottom would affect only one or three of them, leaving the rest intact and as buoyant as ever.

It is a great thing this cellulose, and makes things different than they used to be in the old wooden ships, when sometimes, in cases of injury to the hull, about

it was necessary to cut out a hole.

When Les Looked Noblest.

Major Grant, a commanding engineer in the United States who has a complete rebel uniform. Here is one of his stories.

"I saw Lee when he returned from his interview with Grant, and heard him tell General Alexander that the terms of the surrender were so severe that Lee had to leave his side, private property and horses. As he started to ride to his quarters whole lines of men rushed down to the roadside and crowded around him to shake his hand. Filled with emotion he essayed to speak:

"I am a man who has been torn together. I have done the best I could for you. My heart is too full to say more."

"We all knew the pathos of those simple words, of that slight tremble in his voice, and it was no shame on our manhood that weeping upon the soldiers' cheeks watched for the "last drop of powder," that our tears answered to those in the eyes of our grand old chieftain."

"It was the first time I had ever seen Lee in the full uniform of a general, and never, after his many great victories, have I ever seen him look so noble and grand as in this hour of his defeat."

REMEDY CO.

IS Primary, Secondary or Tertiary, and will be performed in 15 to 30 days. You can come to us and we will give you a broad fare and hotel bill, and no extra charges. We will have a school and still have schools and hospitals, and Colorless Soaps, Electrolyte, Hair or Eyebrows falling out, and the like. We will be sure to cure you. We solicit the most and challenge the world for the most and the most difficult physical and capital performances. We are the most of the most eminent physicians and surgeons in the world.

Wards, Pass, Prof. Mr. Remedy, Cincinnati, Ohio.

REMEDY CO.

Superior to COPAIBA, CUBERS and INJECTIONS. Cures the same diseases in 48 hours without inconvenience.

It bears the name of Remedy.

WILLINGHAM sing Out

Half million feet of rough-sawn south Georgia yellow pine on the market, and dried white oak, poplar, pine.

MILLION FEET

boxes window glass, 10,000 openings of 1 in. 10,000 openings of 1 in.

Cash and Blinds

to sell, and if we cannot will take an offer. We are

WE OUR PLANT

the corner of North Avenue street. In order to save the stock, we offer it at a great discount.

AM LUMBER CO.

6 Elliott street; office, Main street.

MORPHINE HABIT

LESSLY PERMANENT

B. COLLINS'

PIUM ANTIOTE

ONLY GENUINE REMEDY.

"THERIAC" Body Pow.

Chicago, Ill.

# The Closing of the Circuit

## A TALE OF THE MAIN ROYAL YARD.

By MORGAN ROBERTSON.

"While my child lives and I am here to teach him, he will not know the meaning of the light, color, tastes, and will grow up ignorant of his condition, and will be educated from exaggerated books for the blind. I shall be his teacher and as far as is in my power shall lighten his curse."

So said Lieutenant Braisted, retired naval officer, to the physician who had examined the expressionless blue eyes of his infant son. "No hope," had said. "The trouble was with the optic nerve or the inner connection with the brain. He would never see the light from darkness, though the eye, being well nourished, would grow with the body and retain its color."

The wife and mother had died in giving birth to the little one, and as they were no solicitors relatives on either side to interfere with the public affection of the boy to educate him as he wished. He erected a high wall around his property, gave emphatic notice to the villagers to keep out and retired into the darkened world of his son. While none of the village folk of Mary's neighborhood had the courage to openly criticize the stern, iron-faced man who occasionally appeared on the streets, and in time, as they died off or moved away, the strange existence unfolded within those high walls was forgotten.

The child grew healthy and strong. With his father for teacher, and a few trusted servants his only companions, he passed his childhood and early youth, and was educated as the blind—with that difference, however, that the boy, like his father's education—would lead him into inquiry as to his true condition. His four remaining senses became abnormally keen; he heard distant sounds that the others could not detect; could taste an odor in the air, and could see the colors, the faintest of shadows on the wall, which latter changing phenomena was given the name of an uncertain attribute of heat.

In him, too, developed to a remarkable degree, what has been called the magnetic sense—the ability to distinguish the proximity of a solid object in an open space. So strong was this perception, that he needed no cane to traverse at a run the rooms and passages of the house or the winding paths of the garden. And to reduce the list of embarrassed words, and to complete the list of words of his missing sense, to this familiar name given the name, sight. Hence, he would say that he "saw" something, when he merely meant that he felt its presence.

To the extent that he was influenced by external impress, he was happy; but instincts which him alighted him to a sense of power, because, as he learned manhood, fruitful causes of suspicion. The sounds beyond the garden wall—the making of his clothes by some one unknown to him—the occasional presence of silent men, who worked with tools, and made changes in doors and pantries—the continuous supply of food from without, and the great front door—locked from his earliest remembrance, were problems to his now logical mind that he could solve. They indicated the presence of a series of actions—far beyond his present environment. He tortured that father with speculations one day and his education stopped.

"I have taught him too much," groaned the unhappy man. "I started wrong, I should have made him deaf and dumb before he was born."

The father took refuge in direct description—scribbling some of the phenomena which troubled the boy to the great unknown, others to the wisdom and experience of other men—which would all come to him in time. He thus temporarily eliminated all traces of suspicion—the sudden appearance of the locked front door, and could only meet the boy's demand to be allowed passage through by a downright refusal. The result was a stormy scene.

The father retired to his study, sorrowing over the first harsh words he had given his son. He had sought the extreme corner of the garden, where, leaning a rustic bench, and brooding rebellious thoughts over the sudden appearance of boundaries to his investigations, he heard, among the multitude of strange, yet familiar, sounds from beyond the wall, a new one, and felt the boy come one near and above him. Not needing to raise his head to assist his consciousness, he asked: "Who is it?"

"Me," came a musical voice.

"Who?" he asked again, with a pensive face.

"Oh, auntie says I'm a tom-boy. Do you like her? What a pretty garden. May I come down?"

"You can," he answered, understanding the request.

"Look out. No, I'll get the ladder. I couldn't climb back if I jumped!"

A black-eyed, dark-haired sprite of fifteen on top of the wall pulled up a ladder, leaped it and descended down.

"You're a polite young girl," said the boy, as she faced the immovable boy.

"What's your—Oh, I didn't know! I'm so sorry."

Tears came to her eyes and a look of wistful pity swept over her childish face. She had seen his expressionless, half-closed eyes.

"Sorry? What for?" he asked. "Sorry you came? Glad are you? What are your hands?"

"I'm sorry for you. I didn't know you were blind. Indeed, I didn't."

"Blind? What is that? Why, you are a boy like me, aren't you? But your hair is dark, while mine is light. How old are you?"

"No, I'm not a boy," she answered indignantly. "I think you were blind, but you can see my hair. You must be blind like me, this you mustn't. I'll go back."

He felt that he had offended her, and instinctively—for entertaining visitors as well as for his own sake—in his curioum—he became deferential and invited her to sit down. She did so, at a safe distance—which he respected.

"Nice evening, isn't it?" she said, breaking before the embarrassing silence, but before answer this puzzling remark, went on:

"What ails your eyes? What makes you keep them half-closed?"

"I don't know. Do I?" He felt of them, opened them wide and turned his face toward her. She was struck again by their indefinable lack of expression. "Tell me all about it," she resumed. "Where we come from?"

"Oh, I don't live here," said the maiden. "I'm just visiting Aunt Mary and thought I'd climb the fence. I don't live anywhere; I've been aboard my ship all my life. I'm going for tonight, because we sail tomorrow. We're going to Shanghai this voyage."

This was unintelligible; but from the list of strange words he selected one and asked what a ship was.

"Why, don't you know? A vessel, square-rigged, on all four masts. The 'Frankly' carries double-topgallant sails and sky sail yards. Papa says he'll try her with sun-sails next voyage."

"I never learned of these things," said the boy. "You say you live in a ship. Is it true?"

"Oh, the ideal! No," she laughed merrily, but the laugh changed to a little scream. "There's a caterpillar," she said. "Take it away. Quick. Knock it off. Ugh!" She sprang toward him. "On my dress," she exclaimed.

"What? Where? What is it?" he answered, reaching out both hands in the vacuous air. His knowledge of caterpillars was nearly as limited as his knowledge of dresses. She brushed the creeping thing

away with her handkerchief, and sitting down composed herself—much as a bird on a branch—her face—then looked intently at the sightless eyes of the boy, staring straight over her head. "What was it?" he asked. "What hurt you?"

"Nothing. It's all right now. You are blind, aren't you?" she said gently.

"I don't know," he answered, a little impatiently. "You said that before. What does 'blind' mean?"

"Why, can't you see?"

"Yes, I can."

"But your eyes were wide open and you didn't see the caterpillar. It was right under your nose."

"I don't see with my nose. And what difference does it make if my eyes were open? What are they good for, any way?"

"To see with, of course. Didn't you know that?"

"Not with my eyes. I see with something inside of me; a sort of consciousness of things. How do you see with your eyes? What is it like? I thought I was the same as other people."

"—With your eyes? Eyes are good to see with? Do you see with your eyes?"

"Yes. Didn't you really know what eyes were for? Didn't you know that they were to see with? Could you not see when you were born?"

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"Yes. Didn't you really know what eyes were for? Didn't you know that they were to see with? Could you not see when you were born?"

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"Not with my eyes. I see with something inside

"The Orchestra Answer" is a series of three acts and includes duets, quartets and many personations, and they are in the wonderful little dancer, *Florine*, can dance.

Joseph Calahan.

"Faust" will be told of a vast amount of special electrical effects by Joseph and his associates at the Grand ext. Friday night and Saturday and not altogether with the after the manner in which of this young man was

in New York critics when he was at the Standard last season, his manager freely blamed for echoing expressed by those who are about current theatrical affairs. Callahan is a young man charged with ambition, yet not sensible and seems to have to what he is doing and where he has been an actor for beginning when he was a hundred parts. He even Irish comedy and was

# THE CONSTITUTION, JR.

DEVOTED TO THE INSTRUCTION AND AMUSEMENT OF THE YOUNG READERS OF THE CONSTITUTION.

Supplement to  
The Constitution.

ATLANTA, GA., SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1896.

## THE THREE PLUMES.

*The Story of an Early King and His Gallant Sons.*

BY GERALD BRENNAN

Many, many years ago, when Bohemia was an independent kingdom, there ruled in the ancient city of Prague King John, whom all men styled "The Good." Now this King John had three sons; mere boys they were, but already giving handsome promise of brave and comely manhood. Far and wide they were known as "the Three Hopes of Bohemia." But the very fact of their beauty and worth only caused perplexity and even pain in the mind of the good King John. He could not make up his mind as to which of the princes should be chosen to succeed him on the throne.

In those days the eldest son of a monarch did not take his father's place by right, as is the custom now. On the contrary, the wisest and best son was selected in his sire's lifetime, and made the heir. But King John could not say which was the best of his boys—whether Ladislaus, or Stanislaus, or Eitel. Only a year intervened between each of the lads, and they looked, all three, about the same age. They all had the swarthy skin and raven hair, and their eyes flashed like black diamonds. Prince Ladislaus, the eldest, rode like a full-fledged knight of his father's court, and could tilt the lance or sword in a manner wondrous for his age. Prince Stanislaus was a student—devoted to books and to the attainment of knowledge. Bohemia in those days lay outside the pale of scholarship and, but few learned men crossed its borders; but Stanislaus had tutors from over the seas, and a very learned prince he proved long before his fifteenth year. It was strange to hear him converse in Latin, like a full-blown bishop, or an ambassador at the least. As to Eitel, the youngest, he was a merry boy with a laughing eye and a clear voice that rung out like the song of a throstle in the thicket of a May morning. He loved story telling as all true Bohemians do even to this day, and the old king asked nothing better than to hear Eitel sing some old-time ballad or war lyric. Indeed, the boy promised to become a great adept in the arts of music and poetry.

Now it fell in the fifteenth year of King John's reign that he called his sons to his side and laid open before them the trouble which affected him. Straightway each of the boys eagerly disclaimed all desire to rule, for they were generous lads and had not yet reached that age when love of power becomes a sore temptation.

But the old king answered that one of them must surely succeed him. Then Ladislaus, the eldest, feeling for the hilt of his newly-won sword, said to his father: "If such, indeed, be the case, my lord, let each one of us go forth upon a separate quest and travel over the earth for a year and a day. At the end of that time whichever of the three brings back to your court the most precious trophy of his wanderings, let him be named your heir."

King John eagerly accepted this proposal, and next morning at the peep of day the three princes took a tender farewell of their father and of each other on the great bridge of Prague. A vast concourse had assembled along the Danube's banks to see them go forth, and plaudits rent the air as they parted—Ladislaus going westward, Stanislaus southward, and little Eitel towards the gloomy north. After they had gone there fell great gloom upon the court and city of Prague; for all alike, from king to serving man, missed the merry lads and sighed to have them back once more.

A year and a day passed by. The time had come for the return of the princes, and every morning King John climbed to the topmost tower of his palace and looked eagerly north, south and west for some trace of his boys. At last, as he stood shading his eyes from the sunlight and gazing along the gleaming track of the river, he caught sight of a barge gayly decked with banners and carpeted with cloth of gold. A gallant company of armored knights sat in the prow, and, upon a raised dais among them, stood a slender figure, which, even at that distance, the old king knew full well. It was that of his eldest son, the Prince Ladislaus.

Immediately the bells of Prague were set a-ring, and the Bohemians, humble and great, came pouring forth from street and lane to welcome back the wanderer. He alighted at the Quay of the Seven Archangels, and, followed by his knights (a score of proper warriors, with their esquires and pages), marched to the palace, where his father waited. After the first transports of affection were at an end, Ladislaus stepped before the throne to tell the story of his travels. All marveled how straight and strong and tall he had grown since he set forth, and many whispered that the name of Bohemia's next king would assuredly be Ladislaus.

The eldest son had traveled westward over the Alps and into the fair, vine-clad land of France. At the king's court a royal welcome was extended to him, and in all the jousts, tournaments and hunting he took part. None of his age could stand before him. He had worsted the dauphin of France in single combat, and even grown warriors had fallen before his lance. Once he had saved the king himself in a bear hunt, when the furious quarry had stood at bay, and unhorsed his royal pursuer. Honors and dignities without number were offered him if he would stay among the vines of France, but the year and a day were almost ended and a great longing called him home. On the day of his departure the monarch of France presented him with a body guard of twenty

knights and with a great bag of gold, so that he might travel back to Bohemia in dignity and honor. Moreover, the King had given him for a crest to wear above his helmet, an ostrich plume—rare indeed and precious indeed in those far-off days. In all Christendom there were but three of these famous ostrich plumes, sent by the sultan of Morocco to his brother monarchs north of the Mediterranean. One had fallen to the sovereign of France, one to the pope and one to the ruler who dwelt far away in the island of Ireland. Of all his trophies, Ladislaus seemed proudest of the ostrich feather.

The glowing recital of Ladislaus, glow-

again old King John laid finger on lip, saying: "Still a son of ours must return. Let us wait for Eitel."

But even the king's influence could not stem the tide of popular rejoicing, and a great banquet was spread by the nobles of Prague in honor of the two princes, their scholars and their warriors. King John sat at the head of the board, his sons on either side; and great was the feasting and loud the sounds of merriment. Ticker flowed like water: and in the tumult of rejoicing Prince Eitel, the absent son, was almost forgotten.

In the very midst of the revelry there passed through the careless guards around the palace gates a smiling youth, attended by one follower—a page of about his own age. The page carried, slung from his shoulders, a small, golden harp; and the only thing noteworthy about the youth who strode first was the great white ostrich plume which nodded over his cap. The two entered the banquet hall unnoticed amid the din; and, stepping from pillar to pillar, stood beside King John's chair before any one stopped to scan their features. The old king was about to drain a goblet, when

courier and citizen leaped to their feet. Swords flashed in the air; goblets were raised, and a tremendous roar shook the very rafters.

"Let him be king!" was the voice of the storm. "Let this new David be our monarch. Hurrah! for King Eitel!"

The two young princes, Ladislaus and Stanislaus, as though moved by a single will, snatched from helmet and cap their treasured ostrich feathers and laid them at their brother's feet.

"Hurrah!" roared the people. "Let him wear the three feathers! Let him be king!"

But Eitel, once more serenely smiling, caught up the page's feather and that of the French king, placing them side by side with that of the Irish monarch. So joined he presented them to his father.

"My lord," he said, "let there be no talk of your successor. These three plumes symbolize your three sons, who love each other so dearly. When heaven calls you away, Ladislaus, Stanislaus and I shall stand side by side as do these three plumes, Ladislaus the soldier, Stanislaus the law-giver, and Eitel the poet. Let us rule the land together."

And so it came to pass that there were three kings in Bohemia; and a very famous reign was theirs. But the three ostrich plumes became thereafter Bohemia's royal crest.

You know, without doubt, that the princes of Wales, heir apparent to England's throne, bears by way of armorial crest three ostrich feathers, with the humble motto "Ich Dien," or "I serve." Edward, "the Black Prince," first of the Plantagenet line to bear the title of prince of Wales, won that honorable cognizance in battle, when he defeated and captured Bohemia's king.

### THE CANARY TRADE.

Teaching Birds Some Simple Tricks.

How Fakirs Sell Their Wares.

The fall is the best season in the canary bird trade. Yes, in canary birds there is a trade with seasons, and tricks, too, just as much as there is in pig iron. The tricks come through the discriminations against the weaker sex the new woman so much resents. Female canary birds are a drug in the market; you can buy one anywhere for 50 cents, whereas the New York price for a guarantee singer is \$3, sometimes, in the case of a very fine musician, \$5. You can get a male bird not guaranteed for \$2.50. Until the females are sufficiently imbued with the spirit of the age to sing like their fathers and husbands, they are likely to be more appreciated by the bird fakir than by the public.

They help the fakir to get a dishonest living. He puts eight or ten in a cage and with them one or two singers, and then he plants himself and his cage at some corner, probably on a street leading to a ferry, and awaits results. When one of his singers breaks into song he is pretty sure to be questioned as to his prices.

"Any bird in that cage for 50 cents," is his response.

Someone astutely points out the bird that sang, and says he will take that one. Will he?

The fakir reaches in and adroitly catches one. He says it is the bird wanted, but he alone, you may be sure, is able to tell one bird from another after the fluttering his pursuit has produced. It is not likely when the purchaser gets the bird home that he will ever hear from it anything more than plaintive chirps. Still, as a form of gambling, this way of buying a bird has attractions, because sometimes a fine singer is obtained.

No matter how you buy a bird, you must not be disheartened if it does not sing for a week or two. A change of surroundings is very disturbing for many birds. To make friends with the little golden atom is a real help toward getting his music; when he becomes happy and feels secure he will be apt to feel like singing. The common necessities of bird life, a clean, sunny cage, fresh water and seed and cuttlebone, you will, of course, provide him; but some further attentions will add much to his happiness. The best bird fanciers do not approve the plan of feeding a canary on seed alone; he should not have his cage fitted with luxurious and varied viands, but a leaf of lettuce or a bit of apple are particularly good for him, and once in a while a piece of a hard boiled egg will make him feel that life is a gormandizing, glorious spree.

If you want to tame him there is one simple yet cunning trick that is worth many other instruction that can be imparted. It is this: Make believe you are afraid of him. You think he won't understand? You altogether underrate his powers of comprehension; if you have any tact in acting; if you play the buffoon well enough, you will find how to put your finger out to him, and then draw it back in alarm; how to approach his cage and then fall back in terror; if you talk your craven sentiments aloud and implore his mercy, you will help your own expression, and though he may not understand your English, be sure he will your tones; and then, and this is very odd and funny, he will begin to play the bully; will spread his wings and jump at you; but if you are meek and offer a lump of sugar, say, in a proper spirit, he will grow merciful, and after that all is easy.

One trick, an old favorite, you had better neglect in his education. Don't feed him by putting seeds between your lips for him to scratch; disease can be communicated in this way. Don't cover his cage closely at any time. Birds especially need fresh air, and without it are liable to lung troubles. And don't let him stay up late at night; he may like it, if he can be with the family, but it is as bad for him as for other babies.



### LET THERE BE NO TALK OF YOUR SUCCESSOR, MY LORD

ing although right modestly told, fired the souls of all who heard him, and a shout went up that he should be named the heir. But old King John laid finger on lips, saying: "These deeds are glorious, but let us wait. We must keep our troth to the two sons that still remain."

Not many days thereafter, a goodly cavalcade approached the walls of Prague from the southward. Grave and reverend doctors, with rich cloaks, ermine-lined and gold-embroidered, rode two and two upon jennets all a-jingle with golden bells. Behind came servingmen bearing great piles of parchment, and illuminated volumes; and in the midst of the throng, a laurel crown upon his curly head, rode the Prince Stanislaus. He, too, was ushered, amid fervor beyond telling, to the audience hall, and there he, too, told his story.

In the south, at Rome the eternal, Stanislaus had been welcomed even as had been Ladislaus at Paris. But wisdom, and not tourneys, allured the second prince. He spoke with the learned doctors; and the pope placed at his disposal those wondrous treasures of lore and art which centuries had accumulated by the banks of Tiber. Great fame and honor did Stanislaus win among the doctors; and all marveled that one so young should be so wise in books and so keen of intellect. The pope wished to make him a cardinal—for in those days cardinals were often mere children; but his term of absence neared completion, and homesickness robed even Rome of its delights. When he at length turned his face to the north, he carried with him a great store of gifts—books of the rarest, gems with a king's ransom, and priceless manuscripts wherewith to spread the light of learning among the Bohemian people. A company of the wisest scholars in Italy cheerfully volunteered to follow him to his father's court, and be his lieges to the end of their lives. It was when Stanislaus came to bid the pope farewell that the successor of Saint Peter had fastened in his velvet doctor's cap a beautiful ostrich feather—the twin brother, indeed, of that very feather which the French king had given to Ladislaus, bidding him to take it to Prague in token of his good will and blessing.

The fickle people forgot the deeds of the eldest son in the wisdom of the second. "Let Stanislaus be our king and Ladislaus our warrior!" they shouted. But once

chancing to turn, he caught the blue eyes of him who wore the ostrich plume.

"Eitel!" he exclaimed.

Instantly the hall grew still as death, as all recognized in this humbly attended traveler the third and youngest son of the king.

Prince Eitel, smiling in his winsome way, stepped forward and embraced his father and his brothers. Then boldly leaping upon the royal dais, and seizing the golden harp from the hands of his page, he told the tale of his adventures.

"To the island kingdom of Ireland I went," he said, in those clear musical tones of his, which the citizens of Prague knew and loved so well. "It is the land of poetry and song; and right welcome was I made among its generous people. Gold I could have had for the asking; but what cared I for gold? At the high king's court in Tara I met and sang with the poets; and the glorious music of the harp was an unsealed mystery to me. Then I said to myself: 'Bohemia has no song to the strains of which her sons can march to war, or in the melody of which they can find solace through times of peace.' For months I studied with the musicians, and sat at the feet of the poets until they pronounced me a musician and a poet like themselves. Then I made a song for Bohemia; and it was the voice of my heart singing, for the yearning to see the Danube once again was strong within me. They wished to keep me; and the high king offered me his daughter's hand in marriage; but there is but one country in all the wide world for me; and I could not, would not, stay. This golden harp the high king gave me, and this precious ostrich plume."

Here he waved aloft his cap; and the eyes of Ladislaus and Stanislaus opened wide, for they there beheld a plume, the exact counterpart of those given them in France and Rome.

"As for my song," continued Eitel, "you shall hear it now."

Then, striking a stirring prelude upon the golden strings of his harp, his ringing voice began the strains of a melody, so grand, so entrancing, so full of vigor, and with so tense with love of country, that the men of Bohemia had never listened to its like before.

They sat as though turned to stone by some magician's wand, until the last splendid chord had died away. Then the king,

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## BACKWOODS LUCK

Boy's Thrilling Adventure with a Robber.  
A True Story of Early Mississippi Days.

BY MAURICE THOMPSON

Two hundred and forty dollars in gold coin could not now be regarded as a large sum; but fifty years ago it was quite different, especially among the poor folk who lived far down in the lowlands of Mississippi. When Henry Brack, a boy of sixteen, was entrusted to bear such an amount of money to New Orleans the responsibility seemed almost too great for him. His father at the time was ill and bedfast, and it was necessary that a debt of \$240, due in the city, should be promptly paid in order to hold the land upon which the Brack family lived.

Henry was the only boy of his parents, and had been familiar with frontier hardships all his life, yet this undertaking impressed him as something stupendous. In those days there were no railroads. Even the wagon roads were for the most part mere winding trails through dense and uninhabited woods. So that when Henry Brack set out one fine March morning, riding a gray pony, he bade farewell to his parents and sisters with the tone and expression of one going away into deadly danger, never, perhaps, to return.

The money, which as I have said, was all gold coin, had been carefully bestowed in a leather belt and buckled around Henry's waist under his clothes. In a pair of saddle bags he bore some bacon and dried venison. Across the pommel of his old saddle rested a long rifle, and at his side hung bullet-pouch and powder-horn. Nor was the gun his only weapon, for in his inner coat pocket were two small pistols. He did not feel afraid, but a sense of doubt and dread oppressed his mind. The money bag clasped about him bore in upon his heart as it were, a great weight which seemed to hinder free breathing.

He was young and strong, however, and when once he was well forth on his way he threw off much of his discomfort and rode along whistling. For some hours the road led past scattered plantations, but long before nightfall the even jogging of his stanch pony had taken him deep into the unbroken wilderness. Two days and nights went by without any unusual adventure. To be sure a boy now-a-days would think a bear prowling near where he slept something to remember with shudders, but Henry Brack had no more fear of a black bear than one of us would have of a cow. A panther and a robber were the two beings Henry dreaded to encounter.

In those days, although John A. Murrell and his gang of desperadoes had been caught in the law's clutch and duly dealt with, there still lingered a feeling among the common people that all was not yet secure. Murrell's fame, his dazzling achievements in outlawry and his far-reaching evil influence could not be wiped out in a month, or year, or a decade. There were men all through that region who dreamed of following in his footsteps, men who kidnapped negro slaves and sold them over and over again, who watched beside the obscure highways to waylay and rob travelers, and these fellows were singularly shrewd at finding out when and where a well-loaded victim could be had for the trouble of taking.

All went well with Henry Brack, however, for two or three days and nights, during which he made very good progress on his journey and came into the Pearl River country. Here had been one of Murrell's favorite haunts, and here, too, Pierre Rameau, the celebrated creole highwayman, used to have his sylvan retreat. Henry knew the history of these men, and of course his imagination built rather gorgeously in their behalf. No wonder, then, that he was scared almost out of his wits when suddenly one afternoon,

Clothes, Hats, Furnishings—  
Come, look—the best quality  
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OVER THE FIRE.

than an hour; but when he regained his senses his first thought was of the money. He felt for it. Of course it was gone. So likewise was his pony. Staggering to his feet, his head bloody and sore and his brain dizzy, he looked about in stupid confusion. Well might his heart sink; for there he was, perhaps a hundred miles from home, in a pathless wood, weaponless and without food. His condition seemed hopeless.

Overhead the moon hung in a sheet of pale cloud that spread mist-like over the sky. All around was gloom, and everywhere profound silence reigned. Not even an owl hooted, and all the smaller night things held their voices. What was Henry Brack to do? He quickly made up his mind and began at once trying to get back to the road. Slowly and with remarkable sagacity, considering his condition, he moved along studying the ground and following as best he could the tracks of the horses.

Now it happened that in the dim light of the wood he took up the trail made by the horses when taken away by the robber, instead of those coming down from the road. This led him deeper into the wild forest, and at the end of an hour's slow tramp he came in sight of a small fire beside which a man was stooping in the act of broiling some bacon, the smell of which reached Henry's nostrils with a savory appeal to his appetite; for he was very hungry. His first impulse at sight of a human being was to make haste and join in the prospective feast; but when the man turned his face Henry stopped short with a chill of consternation going up his back. It was the robber.

Fortunately Henry had made no noise. The man evidently felt quite safe; for while he attended to his cooking he sang over and over again four lines of a ditty popular at that time:

"I bought her a gown of purple and gold,

And he gave her a rose and a ring,

And oh, but her face did shine for him,

And oh, but her mouth did sing!"

He had a rich, soft tenor voice that rippled away through the still woods. Henry stood gazing and listening. He saw his pony and the horse of the robber tethered near the fire. His saddle bags sat hard by and his rifle leaned against a tree. In an instant a wave of anger swept through him. He clinched his hands and breathed hard while his whole nature condensed itself, so to speak, upon the thought of recovering his property and visiting punishment on the robber.

For a few minutes, perhaps only a few seconds, he revolved in his mind all the chances of the situation. He was desperate and quite ready for a desperate effort. Presently the man stooped low over the now hotly burning fire to turn a slice of broiling bacon. At that moment, with the swift and noiseless flight of a cat, Henry bounded forward and rushing hard against the man dashed him headlong into the fire, and before he could rise Henry leaped to the gun and leveled it upon him. The man, though badly burned, did not heed the command to surrender, and Henry fired. He fell back across the fire.

It may seem strange; but Henry did not let the robber burn. He dragged him away from the coals and flames and ex-

tinguished the fire that had caught his clothes. The robber's name was Giles Carew. He did not die of the wound that Henry Brack gave him. I am sorry to say that, although Henry succeeded in finding a settlement and having Carew arrested, the wily fellow escaped from custody after he got well and was killed years afterwards in a street fight at New Orleans. Henry is still living a hale old man, saving that he is blind of his left eye from an accident in chopping wood.

### TO CATCH AND TRAIN THEM.

Now Is the Time To Capture One's  
Winter Pets.

The summer holidays are drawing to a close. Railways, steamboats and every known mode of conveyance will be taxed to the utmost to bring back from hotels, farm houses, cottages and tents those who have breathed for a few weeks the pure air and enjoyed the sights and sounds to be found amid forests and farms, mountains and meadows. Something in the way of a souvenir will not be amiss to take home with you; and what can fill these conditions better than a little creature reclaimed from a state of nature, and taught by care and loving kindness to love you; whose bright eyes and quaint ways and caresses will repay you a hundred fold for the trouble you have taken to catch and tame it? Perhaps, on the whole, one of the squirrel tribe will prove the most available for your purpose, though

try good singing and dancing however; he has dropped all hope forever, and now aspires to "Faust"; declare it to be as on the American stage. He is a large company, including a great many male and female singers, and the arrangement terminates Saturday in elaborate production of "The Lost Paradise."

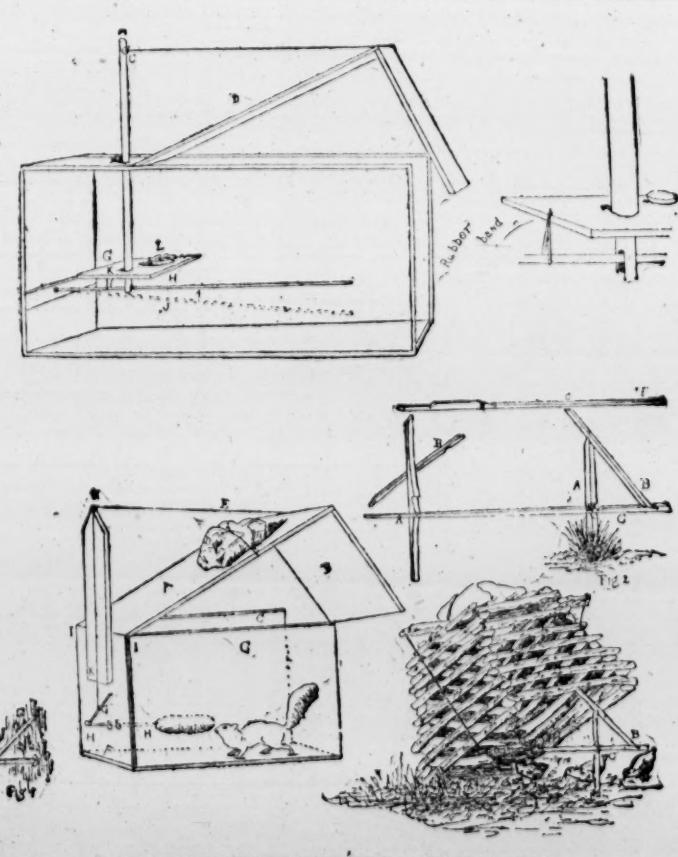
doing so. To this end you nail the cover of the box, making an L-shaped affair like that at A, B in the diagram figure 1. Hinge to the sides of the box C, either by tacking a strip of leather or canvas to the top of the back of the box and the lower end of the cover or by setting the cover in a little between the sides and pinning it there with two round wire nails, driven through the sides at I, I into its edges. These act as pivots. Bore a hole through the back of the box large enough to admit the spindle, H H. One end of the spindle is sharpened so that bait can be stuck on to it, and the other has a little notch cut in it to catch one end of the piece C, the other end of which end rests in a notch cut in the back of the box. A cleat, K K, serves as a rest over which to pass the string, E, which holds up the cover, A B. The string is fastened to the piece, G, and as long as the spindle remains untouched holds the trap open. Touch the end of the spindle, H H, however, and at once the piece, G, disengaged, allows the string fastened to it to fly up, and down comes the cover weighted at D with a stone. This trap is exceedingly simple and easy to make, and is much more likely to secure a captive than a figure 4 trap, seen in figure 2, set under the edge of a box. The figure 4 trap is better used with what is called a chicken coop trap, or log cabin, seen in the figure just referred to. Daniel Boone's children caught quails in such rude affairs as these and, for this purpose, they are probably the best in use.

To make a bird trap a little more care is necessary, and yet one can be very simply made. Your box must have one side made of slats of wire gauze, fastened in a frame, for a bird will not go into a dark box. The shaft projects through a hole in the top of the box, and has at the upper end a small projecting peg or wire. At the bottom end it rests on the shelf K, through which a part narrower in diameter than that above the shelf is notched as shown at L, figure 2, and rests astride the spindle H H. This notch is cut at right angles to the side upon which the wire at the top of the shaft projects. The pull on the string M as it supports the weighted cover F D tends to turn the shaft A so as to release the little ring or loop at the end of the string caught on the wire at C and let fall the cover. This is prevented by the spindle, which as long as it is ridden by the notch L at the lower end of the shaft prevents the latter from turning about its socket. A rubber band, not too heavy a one, fastened to the shaft at C and the spindle at N holds the latter in place. A saucer of bird seed is also placed upon the shelf, which extends from side to side of the box in which it is fastened. A bird perching upon the spindle to get at the food in the saucer L brings it down as shown at J, releases the shaft, which, pulled by the string, twists around and sets free the ring at C.

The whole arrangement, in practice, is very successful. If you have plenty cover and conceal your traps with leaves, long grass or brushwood they are made more effective. Sweet corn is excellent bait for all kinds of little animals; bread, cake, nuts, raisins or candy can be used, and loaf sugar answers very well. Scatter little crumbs of the bait along in front and leading up to that on the spindle or stick.

This trap is about as simply made, considering its effectiveness, as any I know. The figure four trap is, it is true, simpler, but is often sprung without catching anything, while this seems always to secure the game.

To tame your pet you must use great gentleness and never until it is thoroughly accustomed to your presence make any sudden motion or speak in a loud voice. Quietness is very effective, for it reassures and causes no panics. The older the creature you take in hand the harder it will be to tame it. It is, indeed, nearly impossible to tame old chipmunks, though young ones readily yield to treatment. Starvation seems a cruel method, but it is the most effective in cases where nothing else avails, and once tamed, the creature upon which it has been tried will never again go through the same experience, for it henceforth views the person who relieved its pangs as its friend and benefactor. It is better, however, to set such a pet free and catch another. Perhaps no little animals are more readily tamed than flying squirrels, if caught young, and certainly none make better pets.



DIFFERENT KINDS OF TRAPS.



STARTING OFF.

Just before nightfall, a man's voice struck his ear, from not more than six feet of distance, with:

"How do you do, young man?"

Henry started and looked quickly to see riding nearly abreast of him a short, slight man whose smile, despite a rather frowsy thin red beard and a freckled skin, was quite pleasing.

"How far are you going in this way?" the stranger continued in a soft voice, which at once won Henry's confidence.

"To New Orleans," was the frank answer.



The cotton s... For several years have been keeping railroads hustling, accumulating... The season of ready the records of balloons, Atlanta's recip... Atlanta is ha... share of the one end of the s... Broa... other with... of wagons, w... were 500. Ten years ago country wagons were lined up Capital City down Forsyth almost from

As an old man, he has been thorough this country written about since he has the columns pages, descri

## THE CONSTITUTION, JR.

PUBLISHED EVERY SUNDAY.

FOR THE INSTRUCTION AND AMUSEMENT OF THE YOUNG READERS OF THE CONSTITUTION.

sent Free, as a Supplement, to the Readers of the Daily Constitution.

All Letters and Communications Intended for this Issue Must be Addressed to The Constitution, Jr.

ATLANTA, GA., September 13, 1896.

### The Opening of the Schools.

Their three months' vacation having passed away on last Monday morning, the children of Atlanta took up their books and satchels and went back to school. There was a great flutter of excitement in every schoolroom for awhile and then things resumed their normal sway—went back as it were in their old groove, and ran as smoothly as ever.

Their vacation had been most happily spent, and they went back refreshed. They were better fitted by reason of their vacation to again resume their studies, and they took up their lesson books with renewed vigor. It was most fitting that the day should be a bright, sunny one, such as would inspire the young mind to great efforts in the beginning of another term of school.

In the letters that came to The Junior this week from its school correspondents there is visible a brightness that is refreshing in itself.

At the beginning of this term The Junior bids the school children godspeed.

### Two Extracts.

From The Youth's Companion. We give verbatim two extracts, the first from the society columns of an American daily paper, and the second from a German newspaper.

"Little Miss Blank is the most noted figure at — (a fashionable summer resort). She is the daughter and only child of Blank, who died a year ago, leaving her a fortune of several million dollars. Her mother is educating her carefully to fill a leading place in society. She is surrounded by French servants so that her accent may be perfect in that tongue. She already plays very prettily on the piano, and is an adept not only in ordinary dances, but in the pas de deux.

"With her mother she occupies a handsome cottage at —, and may be seen driving on the avenue daily, or at the balls at the hotels. Her frocks are marvelous creations, and countless in number. They were made for her formerly by Worth, and now by Doucet, those great artists having relaxed their rule never to make gowns for children for this golden princess."

In contrast with this we copy the following from a Berlin paper:

"The young queen of Holland has been brought up very sensibly, with a view to the great responsibility which she will soon hold. Her habits are simple. After her breakfast at 8 o'clock she studies history, languages and natural philosophy until noon, when she has three hours for luncheon and exercise.

"Two hours of study follow. Then she drives or rides until 6 o'clock, when she dines with her mother. If she is alone. If there is a state banquet at the palace, Queen Wilhelmina, like other children, comes in, simply dressed in white, with the dessert and is permitted to talk to the guests for a few minutes. She is in bed at 10 o'clock.

"She is fond of animals and birds, and has studied their habits closely. She has in the country a little farm well tillled, on which are cows, horses and a miniature dairy and kitchen. Here she is taught almost unconsciously the occupations of the majority of her subjects."

The aim of her mother has been to make her a healthy, happy, Christian girl, fit for the great work which God has given her.

Has not God given a work to the heir of great wealth as well as to the inheritor of a crown? Have our rich girls and boys no duty outside of "society"?

### Headaches Due to a Hat.

A young girl who has suffered for months from violent headaches has recently discovered the cause, which is simple and easily removed. Owing to the new style of hats, which do not fit well on the head, the crowns being ridiculously small, she has worn an elastic and made it tight, so that it pressed on the nerves at the back of the neck. Any hat which binds the head will produce headache, as an elastic such as the one described will produce the most intense pain, especially if while wearing the hat one is exposed either to wind or sun.

### Down in Georgia.

From The Youth's Companion.

A gentleman living in eastern Georgia owned a pair of geese and some half-grown pigs, both of which resorted to a small plum thicket on the hillside to pick up the fallen fruit.

A small branch of one of these trees was broken and bent down to the ground, and the geese had somehow discovered that by catching the end of the branch in their bills and shaking the tree by means of it they could bring down the plums.

The pigs, seeing what was going on, soon found it to their interest to follow the geese to the plum thicket.

The geese would shake the tree, and the sound of a grateful shower of fruit would be heard, but before they could eat the plums the pigs would have greedily gathered up most of them. Greatly exasperated, and with good reason, one of the geese would seize a pig by the ear, while

the other marched on the other side of him, screaming and scolding. In this way beating poor piggy with their wings at every step, they would escort him to the top of the hill and there let him go.

Then they would return to shake the tree again, with a similar result.

### A Cent and a Quarter.

Is the price of postage stamps fixed or is it variable? There seems to have been a difference of opinion on this subject in this case:

A man went into the postoffice of a neighboring town recently, and told the postmaster that he desired thirteen two-cent stamps for a cent and a quarter. The postmaster refused to give them to him, stating that the cost would be 26 cents.

The man persisted in getting his order, claiming that he could get them at any office for that amount, and even threatened the government official if he continued to refuse him.

Finally the postmaster ordered him out, but the man, none daunted, took a cent and a twenty-five-cent piece from his pocket, and laying them down on the counter he received his stamps for his cent and a quarter.

The postmaster was a little discomfited for a while, but now enjoys the joke as well as any one.

### Fun in New Orleans.

From The New Orleans Times-Democrat.

The small boys in the neighborhood of the custom house have for some time managed to secure considerable enjoyment from a novel pastime. Resting against the iron stairway of the rear entrance of the granite building there is a chute which extends from the top of the stairs to the lower floor. This chute is used by the officials of the assistant treasurer's office for the transporting of bags of silver coin to the vaults from the office above. From constant use the chute has acquired a polish and smoothness almost equaling the inside of a banana peeling. This the small boys aforementioned have taken advantage of, and when no one is looking the shoot the chute in dead earnest, and legs, arms and heads go sliding down the incline with the rapidity of a slick toboggan. It seems to be great sport, and the absence of treacherous splinters makes it all the more alluring for the gamins who frequently gather within the dim portals of the building and slip to their heart's content.

### Taming Wild Mice.

An uncommonly good mouse story is given by a correspondent of The London Spectator. Almost incredible as it sounds, it appears to be well vouched for. It offers another proof of the power of persistent kindness.

A lady living in my house in the country announced to me one day that she had tamed a family of mice, consisting of a father and mother and seven young mouse children, who had made their nest in the partially decayed sash frame of the window in her first-floor bedroom, which had an opening on the sills outside.

She further stated that she could identify the members of this family, and could induce them to come at her call and feed out of her hand. These statements appeared so incredible that I felt compelled to express my disbelief in them in the absence of personal proof of their veracity, and she therefore requested me to accompany her to her room, there to receive such evidences as would satisfy my doubts.

I went and stood with her close to the window, and she called the mice by the names, "Jim," "Tom," "Jack," and so on, to which she asserted that she had accustomed them, and said them come, one by one, to the window ledge, where they ate bread out of her hand, and subsquently out of my own, not timidly, but as if in full assurance of safety.

On the afternoon of the same day I had a small tennis party in the garden on which this bedroom looked. My cousin, whose Christian name is Jim, was playing tennis, and several of the party, including myself, were sitting in the garden beneath the mouse window, when afternoon tea was brought to us, and I called loudly, "Jim! Jim!" several times to communicate that fact to my cousin.

At the third or fourth call something ran across the path, and one of the party threw his low hat at it, and killed what he found to be a mouse.

The mouse trainer was not present, and knew nothing of the occurrence, to which, indeed, none of us attached more than a passing importance. The next morning, however, still in ignorance of the incident, she informed us that her little Jim had disappeared from her family, and that, although the others came as usual at her call, he remained absent; and I know that he never reappeared.

### A Hard Question To Answer.

"Papa," said Arthur, "I read somewhere that people became what they eat."

"So it is, my son."

"Then why don't cannibals become mis-

sionaries, papa?"

### Wish I Wuz a Gurl.

Wish I wuz a gurl,  
Stid uv bein' a boy,  
An' bang my hair, an' eat ice cream,  
An' ride abind my feller's team,

Like gurls duz—

Wish I wuz a gurl!

Wish I wuz a gurl,

I'd just chaw gum an' talk,

An' when out ter promenor

I'd take up all the walk,

Like some gurls duz—

Wish I wuz a gurl!

Wish I wuz a gurl,

All boy's good fer is

Ter carry coal an' run odd jobs

An' I'd git off the walk for dudy snobs

Like I did Uother nite—

Wish I wuz a gurl!

Wish I wuz a gurl,

Wish the Lord made all boys gurls,

An' made gurls boys tud be the same

An' I'd been Lizzy Ann by name,

An' sh'd been John or Joe stid of Jane.

Wish I wuz a gurl!

Wish I wuz a gurl!

—Bradford, Pa., Era.



Mattie May Grounds, Bodian, La.—I am living in Bienville parish. We have a pretty home and many handsome flowers, nice fruit, besides chickens and ducks. I have never been to school, but mamma has taught me at home. We have to go three miles to church. I wanted to help you with the Grady hospital, and so I send 5 cents, with my best wishes to Aunt Susie.

Hettie Tomilson, Max, S. C.—Dear Junior: This is my first attempt to write. I live in Sumter county, South Carolina. My father is a farmer. He plants a good deal of tobacco. He expects to carry it to Danville. My father takes The Constitution, and we like it very much. I live in the country, twelve miles from any railroad. I have never been to a city.

Robbie Ivy and Lizzie Owens, Hickory Withe, Tenn.—Will you kindly make room for two school girls. Our town is composed of two stores, two churches, one mill, one schoolhouse and about eight houses. We enjoy going to school very much. We would like for Aunt Susie to have her picture put in the paper, so we all could see it. There is a campmeeting going on about five miles from here. We enjoy going very much. We get up a crowd of young people and go in a wagon. They have got two splendid preachers. We hope Aunt Susie will get up the one hundred dollars for the Grady hospital. Pansy, write again. We hardly ever see a letter from Tennessee. Why don't more of you write?

Minnie V. Wall, Shorter, Ala.—Dear Junior: Doubtless the many cousins have entirely forgotten me, as it has been several years since I have written to The Constitution, but I hope now, as I again knock for admittance into your happy band, that someone will be glad to welcome me.

I have spent many pleasant hours in reading the nice letters and can certainly say that there has been quite an improvement since I last wrote.

Aunt Susie has requested that we write on one subject, but I have never made much success at writing on one thing, nevertheless I shall try, and if I fail will you all please make excuses?

I have selected as my subject, "Nature and Nature's God." I shall not tell you what these things are, as of course we all know what nature is, and all should believe that there is a God. I simply wish to write a few lines on these things.

God, in His infinite goodness, has given us a beautiful world as our temporal abode. He has bestowed upon us, from the abundance of His store, all things that it may be we should have.

He has poured into the lap of nature the germs of innumerable and delicious fruits to please the taste, and the seeds of myriads of lovely flowers to please the eye.

The great and glorious, the bright and beautiful world is a creation of God.

The pure, the free, the life-giving air of heaven was made to breathe the genial warmth of the sun, the light of the moon and the silvery rays beaming down upon us from the star-spangled skies, were given us for our good, and they were designed for our use and our enjoyment.

A few evenings past a friend and I walked down to the banks of the river, and what a lovely picture met our eyes!

Standing there with the old Talapoosa flowing in waves at our feet, and a little boat gently rocking upon the waters, the gentle zephyrs fanning our cheeks, and from the huge rocks that rise in rugged splendor flows a tiny spring, the cool, crystal waters rippling over the rocks in a little stream, lingers for a moment at our feet, then loses itself in the great waves. The great king of day as it slowly sinks beyond the western horizon, sends its golden rays through the leafy boughs, mingling with the crystal waters and then sinks beyond our sight.

Awed with the beauty of the scene we stand for minutes in perfect silence. My friend turns to me and says: "What a beautiful picture; how lovely is nature?" Thus we stand for some time in pleasant conversation; we are warned of the approach of night, as the lovely moon slowly emerges above the eastern horizon and the little stars peep from the windows of heaven. Slowly making our way across the meadow, we reach home, somewhat tired, but oh, what a pleasing time we have had, and how happy we are to think that God has given us these blessings for our use and our enjoyment.

Now, Dear Cousins, do you not think that we should love this gracious God who has bestowed upon us these countless gifts?

Hoping that I shall be excused for writing this long letter and pardoned for my long silence, I close for this time.

Willie A. McCulloch, Milner, Ga.—Dear Junior: I am a little girl eleven years old. This is my first attempt to write. My father takes The Constitution, and I am the first to meet him to see our corner. I have two little sisters, and only one brother. I help mamma do the cooking and house cleaning.

Best wishes to Aunt Susie. I inclose 5 cents for the Grady hospital.

Luther Sanders, Harrison, Ga.—Dear Junior: I have been a silent admirer of The Junior column for quite a while, and having read so many interesting letters I have decided to write. I don't suppose that I can interest you all much, but correspondence is one of the best ways in the world to learn, and when there is any chance to learn, I am always one of the first in it. I am at present working at a big sawmill. Harrison is certainly one of the dullest places in the state of Georgia.

gia. It is a town, consisting of a saw mill, five stores, a gin, telegraph office and several residences.

I have been studying telegraphy and have become quite familiar with the telegraph alphabet. I don't think it will be much trouble for me to learn reading by sound, as that is the most difficult part to learn, and when mastered you may feel you have conquered telegraphy. Best wishes to The Constitution.

Mary Keith, Darlington, S. C.—Dear Junior: I live in Darlington. I want to tell you all about the wonderful magnetic well we have down here. If you take your knife and dip the blade of it in the water it will pick up a needle or anything that is steel. It will cure rheumatism. I will close with 5 cents for the Grady hospital. Best wishes to Aunt Susie and the cousins.

"J. E. F." Mt. Lebanon, La.—There is no one who derives more pleasure from The Junior corner than myself. I live in a most beautiful little village in north Louisiana. It is like Lebanon of old—noted for its hills and cedars. We have a prosperous college here. It is now in its forty-first session. Our president is a very energetic gentleman from Kentucky. School begins today. Although I have not entered yet, I hope to very soon.

I enjoy reading of the travels in the Woman's Corner very much. It reminds me of what I've read in German, describing the beautiful scenery. Next to America, Italy and Germany are my ideal countries. But I must bring my letter to a conclusion. Hoping you will not criticize me too severely, and that I may again find my way among you.

Grover Watkins, Strawn, Tex.—Dear Junior: I am a little country boy eleven years old. I live on a farm four miles from Strawn, a thriving little town, which is our postoffice. I like the farm work very much. I never learned to plow till this year. I planted all of my papas' corn for him. My papas takes The Constitution and I like to read the cousins' letters. This is my first letter to The Constitution. We have just begun picking cotton. It

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## JACK O' LANTERN REIGNS.

*A Weird Procession of Gayly-Designed Boxes—South Side Presents Appearance of Chinese Village.*

For the past week the south side of Atlanta has presented the appearance of a Chinese village on a gala occasion.

Hundreds of boys, and sometimes there are girls in the crowd, have started a new and original pursuit in the way of a Noah's ark procession.

Every person in this procession has a box of some description, some as many as eight or ten, with the figure of some animal, bird or reptile cut out of each side and the rear end. Over these figures are pasted a thin tissue paper the color of the animal represented. In the center of the box is placed a candle. The light from the inside shows only the figures cut out, leaving the body of the box in darkness.

With twenty or more boys in a procession the spectacle presents a weird and amusing sight. It reminds one of the stories of the "Jack o' lantern."

The idea first started in West End, and to the young people of this suburb is given the credit of starting an amusement that will at once popularize itself.

Several weeks ago two or three little friends in this suburb made an appearance with these boxes all lighted and presenting a beautiful and curious sight. Within the week there were twenty or thirty others seen on the smooth sidewalk pavements.

The idea spread and today there are 200 or more of these boxes, with owners who

By placing this box on a set of wheels made out of spools you have as pretty a "Jack o' lantern" as one would want to see.

The larger you cut the figures on the box the better effect it has. The boys are making many designs on them besides the animals. One of the prettiest in West End has the representation of a sea serpent. The wings of the reptile are of green paper, the body brown, the eyes yellow, with a fiery red tongue. Around the edges are stars and at the end the initials of the owner in blazing letters.

The "Candie Lights" is the name of the club that has been formed in the vicinity of Rawson and Cooper streets. There are about twenty-five in the company and they are seen every night with their procession following in their wake. Hundreds gather on every corner to watch them as they pass.

On Washington, Capitol avenue and Pryor street these processions are seen moving every night. The company from Rawson street met the crowd from Washington and Capitol avenue a few nights ago and the three sections moved out Pryor, walking in the center of the street. The spectacle was two blocks long and was one of the prettiest sights ever witnessed.

Several of the boys carried Japanese lanterns in their hands, which added to the appearance of the procession.



LIGHT BRIGADE ON PARADE.

parade them every night. The south side of Atlanta is the only section so far that has these weird nightly processions, but before the week is out every section of the city will have its band.

On Tuesday night in West End there was a grand parade, watched by the families of the young people in the procession, and they took in Gordon street for several blocks.

The line of march congregated around a corner where a large number of spectators were interested, and the boy who had the prettiest and most attractive box was given a prize.

### The Light Brigade.

One day this week the boys of West End, who have formed their crowd into a company calling themselves the Light Brigade, will have a grand meet. Prizes will be given by the hundreds of spectators that have enjoyed their processions during the past week. Everything is being arranged to have the meet one of the most interesting sights every held in any city.

The boys are making new boxes and there will be several with as many as ten strung one behind the other. In all there will be at least a hundred boxes with their candles burning bright and their paper animals looking fierce.

### How to Make a Noah's Ark.

It is the easiest thing in the world to make a pretty Jack o' lantern, as The Junior will call the boxes.

Take a box of any description, a shirt-

The darker the night the prettier the procession looks. Nothing can be seen in a very dark place but the animal that is cut out of the box, and it looks as if so many miniature animals were gliding slowly by.

The boys generally keep up plenty of noise and there is hardly a house passed that they do not bring the occupants to the door to see the night fantastic.

L. L. H.

### The Enterprise of a Boy.

There is no one in Atlanta who has noticed the button badge fad grow with as much interest as Jay Youngblood, The Junior's fifteen-year-old writer.

Mr. Youngblood is agent in Atlanta for nearly every button sold at the news stands and other places in the city.

Though only fifteen years old Jay is making handsome little piles of money out of his enterprise. Simply by being a genius—and this young man has proved in many ways that he is one—Jay has managed to secure the agency here for about forty different styles of these buttons, which are quite a fad. Jay finds that the Bryan button sells better than any of the others, but he is plying his trade industriously, and had as well a McKinley badge as any sort. His work does not interfere with his going to school, as he does his work in the afternoon, and studies his lessons at night.

### Studying Music.

"I don't think I shall take music lessons this fall," said a young girl to the writer not long ago. "You see, I haven't a particle of talent and, so, what is the use?" There is just this use: Admitting that you can never learn to play as well as the most unpretending professional or those who play by ear, which latter is to be doubted, a musical education is valuable, inasmuch as it will teach you what to enjoy and how to enjoy it whenever you have the opportunity to hear good music. To those who think of music as only a succession of pleasurable sounds, it may not seem worth while for those having no talent to study the rules governing composition. But if you once learn that music is an exact science as mathematics; that there is an exquisite beauty in the development of an idea; the working out of a musical problem apart from the poetry suggested by the melody or even the harmony, you have found the key to a fresh world of never-failing delight. Though you may never be able to play one page satisfactorily to your friends or to yourself, you will have learned music in such a way that you will not regret the time spent in its acquisition.

### A Father's Advice.

This was Emerson's advice to a daughter: "Finish every day and be done with it. You have done what you could; some blunders and absurdities no doubt crept in; forget them as soon as you can. Tomorrow is a new day; begin it well and serenely, and with too high a spirit to be cumbered with your old nonsense. This day is all that is good and fair. It is too dear, with its hopes and invitations, to waste a moment on the yesterdays."



PRIZE BOX OF WEST END.

Box being the best size. Draw an outline of the animal you want to represent with a pencil on the sides and end of the box, take a knife and cut it out. From the inside paste the color of paper you want to use. Place your candle in the center of the box, securing it firmly, and you have your "Jack o' lantern."

A number of the boys have gone so far as to use wooden boxes, some placing them on small wheels. These, of course, are attractive, but the pasteboard boxes are as good and will look as pretty.

The Junior presents a picture of a shirt-box with several pretty designs represented.

## WITH THE BOYS' HIGH SCHOOL

### INCREASED ATTENDANCE AND A NEW BUILDING

#### To Begin the Year On' Alciphronian Literary and Debating Society Entertains.

On Monday, September 7th, the Boys' High school of this city resumed its regular exercises for the year 1896-97, with an increase of fifty pupils over the number of any preceding year.

With a magnificent building and a splendid corps of teachers the first week has indeed proved an honor to the school and the city of Atlanta.

A very important change has been made in the manner of teaching since the school closed last June. In place of the old plan of allowing each teacher to teach every study to a particular grade the department system has been adopted and, as viewed by a popular vote of the school, this system is a great improvement on the former method.

The new building is a four-story structure, is constructed of pressed brick and white marble. In a few days it will be completed at a cost of about \$42,000. The pupils and teachers of the school most heartily thank the broad-minded and warm-hearted citizens of Atlanta for this handsome building, and they may be assured that so far as the present occupants are concerned it will receive no damage at their hands, and so long as Professor W. M. Slaton is principal of the school no fears may be entertained of its safekeeping.

patronage from the vicinity of College Park and from the city of Atlanta adds greatly to the former successful year of the academy. We have as nice a lot of elegant young gentlemen in the college department and preparatory school as can be found in any institution. A beautiful feature of the school is that it seems to indicate a studious, steady, business term. The students are so by nature as well as name, and it is interesting to note so many large boys and young men earnestly engaged in their well organized work. The two hours' recreation enjoined by the faculty from 3 to 5 o'clock p. m., will be devoted to such innocent sports as baseball, tennis, bicycling, running, walking, etc., with an occasional modest kick at a football, for which the extensive grounds of the college afford most ample facilities and the bracing atmosphere of College Park inspires a laudable fondness even among the feeble or indolent.

### Formwalt Street School.

After a long and tiresome vacation of three months the joyful greetings of school bells are welcome. We are all glad to see our teachers again, and I know The Junior will be glad to print school letters once more.

There have been very few changes in our school. We have our same sweet and kind teachers this year with the exception of one, but her place is filled by one of the best teachers in the city, and I know we all will love her, for she is so sweet and kind.

We have all gone to work in real earnest to do our very best, so when Mr. Bass comes we will think the children of our school are among the smartest and best behaved in the city. I will write a longer

letter next week because, you know, news is scarce and study is plentiful.

Florence Liebermuth,  
Fifth Grade of Formwalt Street School.

### St. Luke's Club Reorganized.

The St. Luke's Boys' Club has been reorganized. They will hold their first meeting next week in the Sunday-school room of the church.

This has been one of the most entertaining as well as beneficial young people's clubs in the city. The boys take great interest in the meetings, and the attendance is always large.

The programmes rendered are entertaining, and the boys find much pleasure during the meetings.

### Will Resume Their Meetings.

The boys' club of St. Luke's parish will resume its regular meetings in a few weeks. All the members and their friends are invited to be present on the opening night, the date of which will be given next week.

### Cowboy Who Tried To Ride an Ostrich.

From The Washington Star.

"I don't believe the stories told about the natives in Africa and Australia riding ostriches," said L. P. Haney, of Norwich, Cal. "Americans are the best riders on earth, but they cannot ride ostriches. I saw this pretty thoroughly tried on one occasion. A cowboy who had vanquished every pony he ever undertook to break in was induced to try an ostrich. After an hour's hard work, he succeeded in mounting the bird, which at first tried to shake him off, then to get away by running, but these tactics, of course, had no effect upon the cowboy. Then, in spite of all the man could do, the ostrich succeeded in getting his head around and seizing the man by one leg. He doubled his feet under him, and the ostrich reached over its wings and got a good hold of his back, throwing him heavily to the ground and trampling on him. It took three of us to chase the infuriated ostrich away, and we accomplished it barely in time to save the man's life. I don't believe the native Australians ride ostriches."

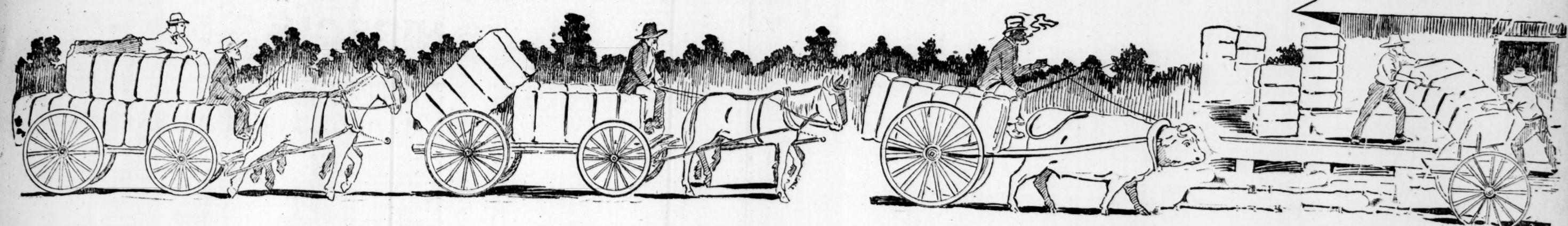
### Tree Ages.

Gercke, the great German forester, writes that the greatest ages to which trees in Germany are positively known to have lived are from 500 to 570 years. For instance the pine in Bohemia and the pine in Norway and Sweden have lived to the latter age. Next comes the silver fir, which in the Bohemian forests has stood and thrived for upward of 400 years. In Bavaria the larch has reached the age of 275 years. Of foliage trees, the oak appears to have survived the longest. The best example is the evergreen oak at Aschaffenburg, which reached the age of 410 years. Other oaks in Germany have lived to be from 315 to 120 years old. At Aschaffenburg the red beech has lived to the age of 224 years, and at other points to the age of 225 years. Of other trees, best known are ash 170 years, birch 160 to 200 years, aspen 220 years, mountain maple 225 years, elm 130 years and red alder 145 years.

H. H. began  
was D.

# ATLANTA'S WAGON COTTON TRADE, THEN AND NOW--A REVOLUTION.

Remarkable Change in the System of Handling the Fleecy Staple--Railroads Responsible for the Fact that Cotton Wagons No Longer Congest Atlanta's Streets--Reminiscences of Days Gone By, When the Cotton Supply Came in Wagons Over Country Roads--How Thousands of Bales Pass Through the City Unseen.



The cotton season is now well under way. For several weeks the fleecy staple has been keeping the buyers busy and the railroads hustling vigorously to move the accumulating bales to the shipping centers. The season opened unusually early and already the receipts are enormous. Thousands of bales are already numbered in Atlanta's receipt books, yet there is still a slight visible sign to indicate that Atlanta is handling more than a village's share of the crop. One could walk from one end of the old cotton district on Forsyth, Broad and Mitchell streets to the other without finding more than a score of wagons, where a few years ago there were 500.

Ten years ago at this season of the year country wagons, loaded down with cotton, were lined up two deep every day from the Capital City Club, on Peachtree street, down Forsyth to Mitchell street. It was almost impossible to drive a vehicle down

broad street from the bridge to Mitchell street on account of the crush of cotton wagons which filled the street until there was but a narrow lane enclosed on both sides by the cotton wagons of farmers who came from miles around to this busy cotton market.

In those days there were fifteen cotton warehouses where today there are but two or three.

Every day the store of cotton in these warehouses was increased until they were filled to overflowing and thousands of bales had to be stacked on the streets on end. Cotton was everywhere. In no direction could you turn without seeing this greatest of southern products. Every wagon loaded with cotton coming into Atlanta presented the one monotonous spectacle--cotton, cotton, cotton--in one innumerable stream to Atlanta, from the early morning hours before the sun deigned to show its head above the eastern hills until after it sank to rest at night.

It would be a refreshing sight to Atlantans if they could have another old-time Saturday with its countless number of wagons all stacked with cotton. But the day will never come. The system is out of date. It will never be revived. Soon it will exist only as a memory and memories are shadowy, unsubstantial things.

In a few years the number who will remember the time when half of Atlanta's principal business streets were congested with the wagons of the farmers who had brought their cotton to Atlanta for sale will not be great.

The great change is due entirely to the fact that competition has become so intense that the leading cotton merchants have sent their buyers into every town around Atlanta within a radius of a hundred miles. Each of these buyers is in hourly receipt of telegrams showing him the tendency of the market, and allowing him as much margin as possible with which to make his purchase. In many

of the little towns around Atlanta the price paid for cotton is scarcely higher than it is here, and there are no wonder that the farmers do not haul their burdens over miles of country roads to the city when every facility for disposing of their cotton is furnished them at their very doors?

Freight charges have been reduced greatly and the cotton business is facilitated by shipping direct from the small towns to the shipping ports.

One who is familiar with the conditions which once existed cannot help noticing the marked change whenever he chances to pass along the streets on which the street buying was formerly conducted.

Few of the old faces are seen. John Riordan, Tip Treadwell, Bill Hardeman and Zed Bailey still frequent the old haunts and buy much of the cotton that still comes in by wagon. W. C. Sanders, Walter Flake, Jeff Word, W. S. Riordan and Paul Leak still buy cotton on the streets,

but the business of none of these men is half as great as it was in former years, when competition was many times more than it is now.

There are three small warehouses open in Atlanta this season, where there were fourteen or more twelve years ago. John Riordan & Co. still have their small warehouse at No. 23 South Forsyth street, John Sanders & Co., at Hunter and Forsyth, and Treadwell's warehouse is still open.

In contrast to these three warehouses,

all of which do but a fractional part of their old-time business, the following warehouses have closed and their owners, who are still doing a cotton business, follow the more advanced methods of buying their cotton at the small towns and shipping direct to the ports.

W. H. Strong & Co. had a warehouse on Hunter street, near Broad, twelve years ago. It is closed.

A. W. Mitchell's warehouse on Hunter, near Whitehall was closed seven years ago. John Holbrook gave up his warehouse on Broad street in the same year.

Hurt, Blount & Co.'s warehouse, near Broad on Marietta street, which did a flourishing business under the old regime, found it unprofitable ten years ago and gave it up.

Major Leyden ran a warehouse on Broad street where Miller & Brady's stable now stands. He gave it up about the same time.

Barnwell & Coffin held on to their warehouse until 1890, when they too saw the drift of the cotton business into different fields, and retired from a storage business.

Haze & Parrott at the same time decided to abandon their warehouse to other uses.

Today Atlanta's cotton men do a far larger business than ever before, but none would know it who was not acquainted with the real situation and the complete change that has occurred in the system of cotton buying.

Atlanta's cotton, which in the old days

congested traffic throughout the season, now comes and goes locked in the box cars of every railroad that enters the city. There is no outward sign to indicate the enormous cotton trade made by the Gate City. Thousands of cars slip in and out unnoticed, but they are jammed from end to end, from the head to the tail, with the greatest of all southern products. If the head of one of these cars was handled as all Atlanta cotton was twelve years ago, not only the business streets, but half of the residence thoroughfares would be blocked.

## LI'S AMERICAN NOTES

*Ourselves as the Great Viceroy Sees Us--He Kept a Diary, and His Chief Secretary Gives Away Some of Its Very Interesting Contents.*

As an object of curiosity Li Hung Chang, "the most famous man in the world," has been thoroughly studied during his visit to our country. Numerous articles on columns were written about him before his arrival, and since he has been actually on our shores, the columns have been multiplied into pages, describing his achievements, looks, manners, habits and dress. All this mass of material has given the American reading public a very accurate idea of the sort of person Li Hung Chang seems, judged by western standards and opinions. But apparently nobody has tried to look on the other side of the picture and to learn how the western world looks to the great celestial.

To be sure he has several times been asked to give his opinion of America and Americans, and to these questions he has always responded with true oriental politeness, being careful at the same time to express himself in the most general terms. It is interesting, however, to learn how the little things, the ordinary customs and everyday usages, appeal to the foremost mind of a world that is in many respects far behind us.

Li Hung Chang further notes the American custom of baring the head as a token of reverence. The Chinese custom, of course, is to bow. The viceroy's request, but simply removing the hat does not, in Chinese code, express anything at all in this connection. This was a point of his viceroy was apparently unable to solve for himself or by means of numerous questions.

One thing to which the notes of the imperial visitor contain frequent reference is Anglo-Saxon humor. He apparently has some difficulty in understanding it, but it interests him greatly. In spite of the fact that the viceroy is a man of few Americans are very reverent, according to the ambassador, and he cites the action of the people who were present at the visit to Grant's tomb as an example.

How old were they? How much pay did they get? Why did they go on the stage? Did their profession assure them of a good social future? He would like to receive an answer to these questions.

Li Hung Chang's notes as interpreted by his secretary to the writer, contain frequent reference to the great inventors and mechanical triumphs for which Americans are famous everywhere, especially in the line of ship and automobile construction. The viceroy is an industrious man," says he.

These notes, however, on our mechanical achievements is a note rather more pernial in its nature. He remarks that the Americans are always in a hurry, and that they should learn Chinese before coming to see him.

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With all their patriotic talk  
And the tawling up of things,  
The most they want is offices  
And the gain that office brings."

## SARGE PLUNKETT

The Similarity Between the Present and That of 1860.

A FEW COMETS IS ALL WE NEED

Then War Would Be Certain and the Political Wrangles Would Be Settled.

For the Constitution.

All the conditions are so much like they were in 1860 that old folks are compelled to be impressed with the similarity.

Bell, Breckinridge and Lincoln were in the field for the presidency and there were wrangles and splits just as there is now. Some of the very smartest and best men of the south were speaking and supporting John Bell, of Tennessee, while others equally as smart were howling for John C. Breckinridge, of Kentucky. The leaders had the people distracted from the day that the Charleston convention adjourned in a row and they kept them distracted till a four years' war had sobered them into a mood for thinking, and as they thought they were ready to exclaim: "What fools we were."

Events of 1860 were the strangest ever seen in Georgia and comets and aurora borealis caused people to wonder. It is common talk now that the present season of 1896 has been an awful strange one and that all we need is a few comets to settle the matter and make the similarity of conditions perfect.

It is common talk now that the leaves died upon the trees and the grass dried up and all vegetation wilted. Just think how dry we have been for the last twelve months. There has been no rain to speak of in Georgia since before the exposition opened. There were no rains for many days and the whole process of the exposition and there has been precious few of them since. Last fall's cotton crop was gathered without a hard rain upon it; the present crop has not had a real good rain to make it and it looks as if it will be gathered dry. Fortunately, the cotton crop is not as bad as was in 1860, but it is not near so good as many people think.

The Charleston convention split made the election of Lincoln possible and brought on the war. A "split" now may bring on a war. The young generation may call all the shots. The old generation, however, is strong the leaders asserted that there would be no war in 1860. Plenty of good speakers and put many counts wise, rated back on their dewlaps and said it was best to talk about war in 1860. These were the old timers. The young ones saw a few days past I had noticed the number of these beautiful butterflies that were passing over our flowers in the front yard and stopping a hurried moment to stop honey from their chalices and then moving on. They were all of them dead. It is hard to tell if they were all of them dead or not according to me that they were all gone. They are; and still they come, not by hundreds nor tens, but hardly a minute passes but what I can see two or three or four butterflies flying along. These butterflies species are of all sizes and with solid chrome yellow wings that seem less frail than those of other varieties. What does their flight signify? Do they know that winter is coming, and when? Where will their journey lead? Where will they stop? Will their eggs and larvae be split, but all the time one of them would be split, while the other would be for Breckinridge. The people were distracted then—they are distracted now. The leaders have fixed up such a conglomerated mess of candidates and put many complications in the program that the most of people are so crazy as to think that a war would be helpful.

Even in our own county affairs they have us guessing. Not a man you meet can tell you where he stands. Today we smile and say we have planned this or that, tomorrow we will know the whole thing in the head. Different issues every day—different men and new combinations—till Brown is as crazy as a loon and I am not far behind him. To get out of all this worry and wrangle we have decided to take a trial though Texas, Arkansas, and early day. We do not know just yet where we shall start, but we are certain to go shortly, and then you may look for some good letters and the truth about this western country. It is go to Texas or go crazy and we shall rise.

But I am mighty fearful that nothing can save Brown. He goes to every political meeting, stays out late and writes verse. Last Wednesday he traded for a gray horse in Atlanta and stopped over at a meeting in Decatur on his way home. He had his new gray out on the tree and was headed to the courthouse. Soon after Jim Smith rode up on a gray horse. He was from Atlanta, too, and had a good supply of the above-joyful. Of course him and Brown go together and of course they drink. The meeting held late and the competition was fierce. Jim Smith had never been in trouble but had Jim Smith tied his gray horse so close to where Brown's gray had been tied. Brown decided to retire if he could and so he waded out and mounted the gray—but it was Jim Smith's gray. Brown had about as much time as he does to get out of trouble so he let the gray take his own course. In less time than it takes to tell it the horse was headed for Jim Smith's residence and Brown was congratulating himself upon being such a good hand to sit on a horse. In the meantime he had mounted the gray which Brown had left. The condition of the two gentlemen were about the same, but the directions taken by the horses were very different. Smith's horse headed for the yard on Decatur street and he fell into the hands of the police. In the meantime that Brown fell into the arms of Mrs. Smith. I do not know just how Smith came out, but I do know that Brown was the worst used up man I had seen since the war. It seems that Brown had not discovered his mistake nor Mrs. Smith had not discovered that it was Brown until he had mounted the gray. Brown had begun some of his nonsense, wherein she lit on him and I am sure he will know her next time he sees her, drunk or no drunk.

Outside of the confusion of politics everything is moving along nicely. The young folks are having candy pullings and the parties are soon to begin with arrival in Texas. About time to see if we have much good things as these old country parties, and whether they do or not depends a right smart upon the length of our stay. You can't beat Georgia for having a good time among the young folks. They have their parties and sing their songs and they don't care if I hear them do the same in Texas, for we are practicing and even now Brown is singing: "It rains and it hails and it's cold, stormy weather."

Along comes the farmer drinking all the cider, I'll raise the oats, and who'll be the binder?

I've lost my true love and right here I'll find her."

In the meantime Brown and I are trying just as hard as we can to keep going entirely crazy, and as a comfort on this line Brown devotes his leisure to something in this trend.

"With all their patriotic talk  
And the tawling up of things,  
The most they want is offices  
And the gain that office brings."

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